The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.457.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 3	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves Bombay	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Negapatam	30
„ Goa	19	„ Pondicherry	31
„ Carwar	2[illegible]	„ Madras	Apr. 2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Masulipatam	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	7
„ Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April.
Leaves Bombay	17	Leaves Busreh	5
„ Kurrachee	21	„ Mahomerah	5
„ Guader	23	„ Fao	5
„ Jask	25	„ Bushire	7
„ [illegible]	26	„ Baharen	8
„ Linga	28	„ Linga	12
„ Bushire	30	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Fao	April. 1	„ Muscat	16
„ Mahomerah	1	„ Kurrachee	21
Arrive Busreh	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. A. Hansard, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th March 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangarole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SU[illegible]

ITALI[illegible] TION C[illegible] TINO & Co., GENOA[illegible] THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 26th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	26	22	6
Port Said	26	24	6
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	16
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

(2nd Class: Including Wines; 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 26th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SUCCEED THE BRANKSOME HALL.

THE TRENTHAM HALL will be despatched to LIVERPOOL on or about the 1st of May. Definite notice as to the positive sailing date will be given at least a fortnight before the steamer sails.

The attention of intending passengers is particularly called to these fine steamers which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, VIA SUEZ CANAL

TO SAIL 1st APRIL.

THE Powerful First-class Steamer J. B. WALKER, 1,482 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for Twelve First Class Passengers. An inspection is invited.

FARE—Rs. 350, without Wines.

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE splendid Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Gross Register, 360 Horse Power nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers.

She carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

Passages may be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2431	370	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J.C. Babot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY,

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power.) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P.M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	370

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678	...	...	11th March
MACEDONIA	2272	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	19th May
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2283	500	do	do	do 10th July.
[illegible]ACEDONIA	2272	486	do	do	do 10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500 Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons, early in April.

THE above Vessel will have despatch about the date named. She has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board:—

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March 1876.

To be followed by the XANTHO, about 15th April.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—The Auction Sale of 2 valuable Bungalows and 2 pieces of vacant ground described as Lots Nos. 1 to 4, and situate at Grant Road, &c., will take place THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, on the premises at 4 P.M. For detail particulars see *Times of India* of this day's date.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawn timber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., at the Albion Place, Byculla.

On SATURDAY next the 18th instant sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction at his residence at the Albion Place, Byculla, the household furniture &c. of H K Bennett, Esq. the same comprising plain and cut glassware, handsome dinner or dessert a breakfast services, best electroplated curry dishes, set of tea and coffee service, cruets, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, breakfast cruet butter cooler, tablespoons and forks breadbasket, toast rack, round salver table and Chamber candlesticks and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, washing and dressing tables drawing room, dining room, easy, folding and low chairs, sideboard, whatnot, conversation and sofa couches, square and round teapoys, wine tables chest of drawers, wardrobe screen, iron four posts bedstead, hanging kerosine oil lamp with lustres, plated hanging argand lamps, reading lamps, pictures, flower vases, telescope, bath dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF L[illegible]rty situated in Butcher Street, with[illegible] Esquire, Solici[illegible] Babooje[illegible], deceased[illegible]tate [illegible] at the risk of Hasunbh[illegible] [illegible] of the last Will and Testament of [illegible] Mortgagor Peeranbhoy Hassunbhoy, deceased, the under mentioned landed property will be sold on SATURDAY, next the 18th instant at 4 P.M., by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. on the premises, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th June 1869.

All that piece or parcel of land or Pasundaree ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the east side of Bucher Street, in the Mandvee sub-district, and formerly was in the occupation of Peeranbhoy Hassunbhoy, and is now occupied by the tenants, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 18, and containing by admeasurement 33 feet in length, and 20 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or toward the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by Emampowdah house, on or towards the north and south by the house of Muddon Bhasker.

Conditions of sale and abstract of title to the abovementioned property can be seen on application at the office of Mr. Meerza Hoosein Khan, at No. 32, Apollo Street, Bombay, 4th March 1876.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

By order of the Administrator-General, belonging to the Estate of the late James Taylor, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

A gold hunting watch by McCabe with chain, watch guard, gold studs and links, gold pencils, coins, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, a first class English built buggy by "Thorn," a pair of well matched white Arab Horses, a Bengal stud bred gelding, plants, &c., at No. 105, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Dr. H. Lamb, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome French slate billiard table, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, a handsome French slate billiard table, &c., the property of Messrs T. Matheson & E. Miller.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., at No. 97, Wilderness, Mount Road, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of G. O'Connell, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household [illegible]ture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a bagatelle t[illegible] valuable collection of choice and rare plants, &c., at [illegible] Foras Road, (Mr John Ryan's Bungalow), adjoining the Grant Road Railway Station and Gilder's Tank.

On SATURDAY, the 1st April, at 1 P. M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of W. A. Crisp, [illegible] changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 [illegible] before the day of sale.

Bombay, 16th March, 1876.

[illegible]ETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. "STRATHLEVEN," 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander.
(To leave end of April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED.—Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

Tom Taylor's Comedietta

NINE POINTS OF LAW,

LAST NIGHT OF ESMERALDA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

Celebrated Comedy of

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Mrs. Delmaine .... MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18.

Grand Revival of the Burlesque of

BLUE BEARD OR THE HEATHEN CHINEE.

Selim .... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Mdle. Ogla Duboin, who received her musical education at the Conservatoire de Leipsic and was a pupil of the celebrated de Moschelas, and who played before the Prince of Wales at Calcutta, has the honour to announce that she will give her first Concert on Saturday next at 5-30 P. M.

Tickets Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 each, may be purchased at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. A Programme will be issued at once.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE WEEKLY FRIDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, 17th instant, (TO-MORROW) and on FRIDAY, 24th instant, in the FREE GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION, KHETWADY, instead of in the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavie.

"NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 21st Instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS to H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, Oomercary, Bombay, from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Jail Office.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

CHARLES LAKE, Superintendent.

H. M.'s Common Jail, Bombay, 16th March, 1876.

W. J. ESSAI,

COMMISSION AGENT, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,

	Cash Rs.	
Ginger Preserve, Chow-Chow, Pine Apple, Pears, Cumquots and Oranges—in refined Syrup, per Jar	2	0
[illegible] Tea, per lb	0	14
[illegible] per lb	1	4
White Crystalised Sugar, per maund of 28 lbs	4	4
Brown do. do. „	4	0
Extra charge for box to hold 1 maund	0	4
Coffee, per lb	0	7
Swiss Milk, genuine, prepared in Switzerland, per dozen	5	12

Mofussil Orders for Wines, Spirits and Oilmanstores promptly attended to.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position and is, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs 30 per annum.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,

1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Anglo-Indian Insurance Company, (Limited) was called for Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., but a sufficient number of Shareholders to form a quorum not having attended, the Meeting was ADJOURNED till WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March 1876, at 3 P.M., when the business previously advertised will be brought forward for disposal.

By Order,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, is hereby convened to be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th day of March 1876, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the following special Resolutions, that is to say:—

1. That the Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily.

2. That the Liquidator to be hereafter appointed be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866 and intended to be called the Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (the proposed memo of Association whereof can be seen at this Company's office) and having a Capital of Rupees Ten Lacs divided into 2,500 shares of Rupees 400 each all the property moveable and immoveable including all the assets rights credits business and good-will of the said Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer 2 500 shares of the nominal value of Rs 400 each in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, such 2,500 shares [illegible] distributed among the shareholders of the said Frere Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, so and in [illegible] manner that the holder of every share in the [illegible]nning and Weaving Company, Limited, (and for such [illegible] all shares [illegible] the Company shall itself be taken to be the holder of [illegible] receive [illegible] which have been declared to be forfeited) shall [illegible] Company [illegible] one share in the said Nursey Spinning and Weaving [illegible] Limited, for each share held by him in the Frere Spinning [illegible] and Weaving Company Limited, and such share shall be deemed [illegible] to have been paid up to the extent only of the sum paid up [illegible] on the corresponding share in the Frere Spinning and We[illegible] Weaving Company, Limited, the said Nursey Spinning and [illegible] assigning Company, Limited, in further consideration for such [illegible] mance[illegible]ment undertaking the payment discharge and performance [illegible] of all the debts and liabilities either actual or contingent [illegible] and of all the contracts and engagements of the said Frere [illegible] Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

3. That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to exercise all the powers given to Liquidators by Section 174 of the said Act X. of 1866.

4. To appoint a Liquidator and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to [illegible] Malabar [illegible], a large, well-furnished BUNGALOW on [illegible] Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A[illegible] [illegible]LISHMAN (SERVANT) used to [illegible] wishes engagement with a Gentleman going Ho[illegible] "X," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a FOX TERRIER or BULL TERRIER DOG. Apply to "A. B.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLEAN B[illegible]ED, clean plates and dishes hot,
Keep keen the appetite
The CLARENDON at Matheran,
Supplies the same all right.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery. The [illegible] rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort. Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,

BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

Terms—Moderate.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 30.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. [illegible]

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or [illegible] China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. [illegible]

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *élite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

In giving publicity to the subjoined list of the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs. Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this City.

TERMS CASH.

Name of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs.				Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs and upwards.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine ...	1	12	1	10	☞ Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c. liberally dealt with.
Organge Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine ...	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

These excellent Teas are sold at the depot from 1 lb. upwards.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

H. M. THE KING OF PORTUGAL has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to one of the oldest Houses in the Island of MADEIRA—Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co.—now that nine consecutive good VINTAGES have occurred since the recultivation of the vineyards, are desirous of prominently bringing their Wines before Indian consumers, who sometime since were the largest buyers of this Wine. Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co. have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We shall shortly receive sample casks of their shipment such as—

Ordinary.	Old Ordinary.
South Side.	Reserve.
Old Reserve.	Rare.

In the meantime we shall be glad to hear from buyers as to their requirements for bottling.

The WINES will be shipped in PIPES, HHDS., QUARTER CASKS, and OCTAVES.

Our Home Partners advise us they can confidently recommend Messrs. LEAL BROS.' WINES, having carefully gone through their STOCKS.

Referring to the above a supply has just been landed of the following:—

		In Bond.		
M Young Madeira	Rs.	103	Per Qtr.	Cask-
C.M do. do.	„	122	„	„
O.M Old do.	„	142	„	„
S Choice South-side Madeira...	„	174	„	„
O S very Choice old, South-side Madeira ...	„	105	„	Octave.
R „ „ and highly flavored Reserve do....	„	120	„	„
O R „ „ „ „ „ „ ...	„	136	„	„
E O R „ „ „ „ Extra „ „ ...	„	148	„	„
Patherinho, delicately flavored, Pale ... „ ...	„	90	„	„

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. *ROSE & Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of*

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard .... from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550
Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart ...... from Rs. 300 to Rs. 450
Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart .... Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

The New Alexandre Organ.

Solid Walnut Resonant Case, Type C, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F, size 3 feet 6 inch wide; 1 foot 5 inch deep; 3 feet 2 inch high, 3 stops .... Net Cash... Rs. 400

Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, F to F; 9 Stops—Flute; Lieblich Gedact; Dulciana; Vox Humana; Gamba; Diapason; Principal; Sub Bass; Automatic Swell; Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained................................ Net Cash... Rs. 800

Alexandre's Harmoniums.

	Rs.
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, compass C to C and 2 blowers	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, Superior finish	120
Solid Mahogany Cases, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish	140
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, 3 Stops, Organ toned	200
HARMONIUM "EXPRESSIF." In handsome Rosewood Case. 5 Octaves Compass C to C with 6 Stops, Wind Indicator and Pedal Protector	300

Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely carved consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in.; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with Eighteen Stops, Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS.—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violoncello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE.—Flute Clarinette, Fifre Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte. The whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperatures .... Nett Cash...Rs. 800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

English Concertinas.

S. ROSE & Co.'s ENGLISH TREBLE SOLO CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.

With 48 Keys, full compass G to C, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1.—Rosewood Instrument in Mahogany box. Rs. 65.
No. 2.—Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed (*i.e.* surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood box, an excellent Instrument. Rs 95.

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL,"
Treble English Concertina.
In Mahogany with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. Rose & Co. Each Rs. 55.

Anglo-German Concertinas.

	Rs.
Rosewood Instrument, 20 keys, in Plainwood Box	25
Rosewood Instrument, 2[illegible] keys, in velvet line Mahogany lock box	30
Mahogany Instrument, 28 keys (keys bushed) in Mahogany lock box, best finish	40
Mahogany Instrument, 30 keys, superior finish, in Mahogany lock box	45

GERMAN CONCERTINAS. From Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Catalogues can be had on application.

S. ROSE & Co., 10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, on one of the best spots on the Hill, lately in the occupation of Dr. T. G. Hewlett. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

[illegible] the '450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for [illegible] easily loaded and unloaded [illegible] It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, '41, and '38 cali. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it"—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"*Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent, St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.: Kemp & Co: Rogers & Co.: Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W. and sold all over the World, by most Chemists, and Medicine [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZEALOT, Baer Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS, without delay from the SASSOON DOCK.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 11th March 1876.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

UNDERSIGNED has TAKEN CHARGE of the OFFICE of AGENT of the abovenamed Company.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 14th March 1876.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Government of India will be prepared to PURCHASE (at the usual rates and conditions, and after the wants of the Bombay Army have been fully met) 250 HORSES in the season of 1876-77 and in subsequent years until further notice.

J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

Military Department, Bombay Castle, 7th March 1876.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1876, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March 1876:—

"That the Directors be and are hereby authorized in addition to the powers conferred upon them by the 54th clause of the Articles of Association as well as by a special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th November 1873, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th November 1873, either by Bills of Exchange or other negotiable instrument pledging the credit of the Company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company, whether moveable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company moneys not exceeding on the whole two Lacs of Rupees."

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES FOR MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a very large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAGES to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increasing demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and is now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, from POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE of Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such as Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of his *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *during the Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to make needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmednuggur,
Sherool and Mahableshwur

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876.

LADY'S RIDING HORSE FOR SALE, the property of Captain Mackie, proceeding to England. A very handsome CHESTNUT ARAB with good paces, and has been constantly ridden by a Lady.

Also a MAIL PHAETON and DOG CART. Apply to the Owner at Colaba.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT,
Personal Assistant to Agents

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

FOR SALE, ICE WORKS AT MHOW,

ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business, owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For particulars Address:—

Mrs. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW

19th February, 1876.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 650.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

JEMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,

CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY

BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold-Gilt Furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, Bed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c. &c.

BEDSTEAD.

Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies, Children's Cots and Cradles; Bath Tubs Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, and Ebonywood; China Work Boxes China Tea and Coffee Boxes; Card Boxes and Plates of Sizes.

PERAMBULATORS.

Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

LAMPS.

Carriage and Buggy Lamps; Carriage and Buggy Whips; Police Hand Lanterns; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c., Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

CROCKERY.

Dinner Sets, white and gold; Breakfast Sets; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and beer Jugs, &c.,

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every color and description; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes; Air Pillows and Mattresses; Feather Pillows; Mattresses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair) made to sizes, Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux; Overland Chairs, &c.

Jemsedjee Nowrojee further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any kind of pattern sent to him as instructions.

J. N. also undertakes to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favored with throughout his Presidency, and his having supplied from his Establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of public support.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH MARCH 1876.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, Surats very firm, sales 16,000 bales, spot prices were unchanged throughout, as also were arrivals, but business was easily practicable at previous quotations. This morning's market opened firm, probable sales 15,000, actual imports 1,000 bales.

From New York, yesterday's telegram still quote Mid-Uplands on the spot at 12⅞ cents., May shipment is at 13 9-16 cents., an improvement of 1-16 cent. per lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The Receipts of Cotton at the U.S. Ports to date are as follows :—

		1876	1875	1874
Tuesday's Receipts	...	11,000	6,000	9,000
Four days' „	...	37,000	27,000	36,000
Total since 1st Sept.	...	3,604,000	3,071,000	3,266,000

Stocks at the Ports are 715,000 bales against 743,000 bales on Friday last.

The Manchester Piece Good Market yesterday was steady, but still unchanged as regards price. The General Produce Markets in London are also unaltered.

Reuter states that the Dutch Coffee auction is announced for the 22nd, when 89,000 will be offered. The taxed price of Good Ordinary Java is 55¾ cents.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94⅝; French Rentes at 104.

Bar Silver in London yesterday was quoted at 54d. per oz., but although this is an advance of ⅛d from the previous day, it has exercised no effect whatever on STERLING EXCHANGE, which on the contrary has shown a decidedly quieter feeling to-day at a decline of ⅛d per rupee. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the late rise in Exchange has been due more to the temporary squeeze for money here than the price of Silver. In some quarters it has been a question of providing funds immediately at almost any price, and the readiest modes of so doing being by selling either on London or on Calcutta, quotations have been pushed to rates which otherwise would have been out of the question. The worst of the pinch, however, seems now to be over, and we have accordingly to look to Bar Silver again as the ultimate guide to the value of the rupee. At the moment Silver would lay down at something like one per cent. under to-day's rate for demand Bank Bills, and unless, therefore, further buying is necessitated by Government continuing to withhold Council drafts we should see a corresponding decline in Sterling rates. To-morrow morning the result of the biddings in London will be known, and speculations on the subject are therefore of little avail; but the general feeling here seems to be that allotments will be resumed and that a reaction in the value of the rupee may in that event be looked for. To-day's closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	...	1s. 8⅞d.	per Rupee
Ditto, 6 months' sight	...	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9 5-16d.	„
Documents, 3 months' sight	...	1s. 9⅜d	„

On Calcutta there is now much less pressure to sell and of 60 days' sight there are now buyers but no sellers at 98½. Demand we quote at 99 15-16.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER we have not heard of any actual business, but Fours have been offering in the Bazaar at Rs 99⅝ without inducing buyers which is the best indication of the extreme depression prevailing.

THE SHARE MARKET continues dull with no great amount of business doing. Bank of Bombays are again ¾ per cent. lower, the closing price being 36¾ per cent. premium. Agra Bank shares have given way Rs. 3. Nationals are unchanged at Rs. 110. Land Company shares are very dull, Colabas having declined Rs. 5, and Port Canning Rs. 10 per share. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally a shade firmer, our quotations showing a recovery in most cases of Rs. 5 of yesterday's decline.

THE COTTON MARKET to-day has been in much the same position as yesterday. At Colaba sellers were very firm, and buyers equally so in holding off so that only a small business was done. During the day a good deal has, however, been done through upcountry agents and the market at the close may be called steady at yesterday's top prices. Akote has been sold at Rs. 178, Good Fair Omrawuttee at Rs. 170, Fair at Rs. 150, full pressed and Broach at Rs. 198 per candy half pressed. Receipts from upcountry yesterday were 4,599 bales, making 23,918 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are firm and by Steamer for Liverpool business has been done at £2-2-6 for which consignees still hold. By sail £1-15 for wooden and £2-2-6 for Iron ships immediate shipment and £2-5 for the latter April shipment are the current quotations. The continued ship Turkish Empire has been put on the Liverpool berth to-day at £1 15 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS there has been decidedly more business doing. Importers owing to the improvement in Exchange have been able to make some little concession in prices which has induced buyers to show more activity, but the market is still poor for the time of year.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	683¾
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	3 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
60,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	705 xd.
155	500	..	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	490
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	15
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & C. Co	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	925 xd
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	350
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	445
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	975 xd
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
650	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share, for the year.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 11th March, 1876.

Open, 430½ Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	43,316	0	0
Merchandise	94,888	0	0
Other receipts	300	0	0
Telegraph	678	0	0
Total Rs.	1,39,182	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1875.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,117	0	0
Merchandise	1,14,774	0	0
Other receipts	754	0	0
Telegraph	1,060	0	0
Total Rs.	1,59,705	0	0
Decrease Rs.	20,523	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. GADSHILL, 1,240 tons, Captain J. Ranton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez (March 2nd), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts & Co.

THE BARQUE RENE, 383 tons, Captain A. Roset, arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from Mauritius (January 26th), with a cargo of 6,810 bags sugar, 2 casks wine, 200 sea coconuts, and twelve deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Gadshill (s)	Ranton	Suez, Mar 2.
	Bargany	Wood	Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
15	Australia (s)	Bezzoni	Genoa, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Gadshill, to Port Said.

Steamer J. P. Walker, to Marseilles.

Steamer Opah, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Monte Moro (s)	Irving	Sunderland, Jan 26.
	Abercorne	Evans	Kurrachee, Jan 12.
	Savior Faire	Aitchison	Liverpool, Oct 27.
	Ettrickdale	Soden	Liverpool, Nov 11.
	Saugor	Venel	Bourbon, Jan 16.
11	Almora (s)	Howell	Colombo, Feb 28.
	Patna (s)	Street	Bombay, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.		
10	Indus (s)	....	....
	Queen Ann (s)	....	....
	Eurydice	....	....
	Eastern Monarch	....	....
	Alexandra	....	....
	Charlotte Croom	....	....
	Laurel	....	....
11	Ava (s)	....	....
	Albert Victor	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
11	Witness	....	Algoa Bay.
12	Khandalla (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Henry Miller	....	Masulipatam.
13	Indus (s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
11	Yorkshire (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Tenasserim (s)	....	Calcutta.
12	Puttialla (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Merkara (s)	....	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—482 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.
Clive s—50 barrels ale, Henry Dods and Co.
Zealot s—326 barrels alum, Hajee Esmal Jeitha's Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Nizam s—11 cases preserved provisions, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co.
Hydaspes s—30 drums paint, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 6 bundles and 2,704 bars iron, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 15 boxes tinned plates, Ebramjee Peerkhan.
Rajpoot—100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Tartar s—35 cases hock and 50 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Timor s—1 cask medicine, D S Kemp and Co.
Peshawar s—6 casks medicine, D S Kemp and Co.
Cathay s—500 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—2 cases Saffron, L Narayen and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Valiant—500 cases turpentine, 1,488 barrels rosin, and 10,000 cases kerosine oil, W Nicol and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—53½ cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Baron Colonsay—400 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Cape Verde—498½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 450 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
British Ambassador—285 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow; 600 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 18 bales cotton, Goculdass Callianjee.
Persia—6 bales old cotton, W Johnston; 104 bales hemp, H Pestonjee; 450 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co.
Prince Oscar—90 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 500 bales cotton, [illegible] and Co; 135 bales cotton, Leeladhur Luckmedas [illegible] cotton, J C [illegible] and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Turkish Empire—52 bales cotton, Luckmechund Roopchund.
Clive s—45 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 476 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 75 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 270 bags myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedass; 35 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Yeddo—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 155 bales cotton, Luckmechund Roopchund; 101 bales cotton, Heerachund Cupoorchund; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Moorjee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 13 bales cotton, Cavuldass Tricomdass; 34 bales cotton, Thackersee Khetsee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 18 bales wool, S Showldass.
Trafalgar s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 400 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 30 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rajpoot—625 cwts myraballams, Jetha Pursotum.
Dahlia s—750 cwts linseed, Becherdass Ambaidass; 6 cases sandalwood oil, Sallaymahomed Goolamhoosein; 96 cwts coir yarn, Thakersee Khetsee.
Pekin s—6 bales hides, Hassum Oomer; 52 cwts gall, Hajee Voyadina Joosub; 49 cwts gall, Hajee Abdool Lutiff Aboo Buckree; 50 cwts gall, Oomer Hassum; 54½ cwts gall, Rahimtoola Sallay Mahomed; 53½ cwts galls, Hajee Adum Esmail.
Victoria Cross—326 cwts coir yarn, Madowjee Ghella.

FOR HULL.

Prince Amadeo—250 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHARPNESS.

Abersman s—15,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Gadshill—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rajpoot, 400 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 150 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Madeline s—1,600 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Miningu—70 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Travancore s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
J B Walker s—250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Opah s—5,941½ cwts groundnuts, 1,607 cwts wheat, 7,500 cwts teelseed, and 1,605 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—52 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 bales twist, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 10 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 33 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 55 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co; 30 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed; 15 bales twist, Rustomjee Framjee Devacha; 5 bundles E teeth, Kermally Soorjee; 40 bales twis, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaluck; 20 bales cotton waste, Khan Mahomed Nensey.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 14th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·919
Temperature of the Air	81·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7·0
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	·79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	85·7
Minimum do. do	77·0
General Direction of wind	S, SSE, SSW, SW, WSW, W, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	605

HIGH COURT.—16TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For Judgement.

Hearn and Cleveland—Nanee Tarra Naiqueen vs Khaja Alli [illegible] ruckia Soonar—Lynch and Tobin.

LONG CAUSES.

331-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fukeera and others vs Enambai and another—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
565-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Curimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin.
114-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.
452-73—Hearn and Cleveland—The China Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others —Lynch and Tobin.
423-75—Mr Fletcher—Nusserwanjee Byramjee Dustoor vs Sorabjee Cursetjee Madon.
586-75—Chalk and Turner—Pathan Mahomed Khan Hajee &c vs Rajooma and others.
590-73—Prescot and Winter—Sha Goolabchund Nurseydass vs Sha Moolchund Nuthoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

To Vary special Commissioners Report.

136-71—Jefferson and Payne—Nursey Ladha and another vs Ruttonvahoo widow and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

793-73—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crushna Laud and others—In person.
547-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee &c and others vs Keesowjee Toolseydass—Fletcher and Smith.
696-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ruttonbai, Khanba and others vs Hussonbai bin Syed Abdool &c—A Framjee

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.—Part heard.

For Investigation uner Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

L. Fletcher—Momghivahoo alias Mathoobai vs Khetsee Heerjee.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland—Oodhowjee Heghjee vs Balmookoond Abajee and others—In person—Part heard.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
448-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Runmalchund Purtabiall—Craigie L and Owen.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Saj n—In Person.
616-75—Jenardhun and Ghardhibhoy—Goverdhundass Nurrotumdass vs Ramjee Bhica Coomba—Fletcher and Smith.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

For Counsels Reply.

680-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mathew Morton—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

690-75—In person—Merwanjee Dadabhoy vs Shapoorjee Burjorjee —In person.
2-76—Jefferson and Payne—Kevulbhoy Jaichund vs Muggonbhoy Authesing.
5-66—Mr Bicknell—Tukarambin Keshaw vs Chimnabai widow.
6-76—Jefferson and Payne—Erust August Quirdas A vs The P and O S Navigation Co—Fletcher and Smith.
7-76—F Wilhelm Lehmann vs The P and O S Navigation Co —Fletcher and Smith.
9-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Robert Shaikell vs Joseph Brown.
12-76—Lynch and Tobin—Girdhurlall Bhugwandass vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Prescot and Winter.
15-76—J C Cama—Saukalchund Nagardass vs Dajiba Gopall—Macfarlane and Pollock.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
838-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cawasjee Ardaseer vs James Bepty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Fife, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 12.

Swinhoe, Major, Bombay Comst Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 13.

Mauder, Captain, Bombay 13th Regt N I, on leave from Malligaum.
Braine, Captain, Bombay Garrison Instructor, on leave from Poona.
Woolridge, Captain, Bombay 1st G Regt, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 14.

Smyly, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Jhelum.
Boxwell, Lieut, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Deolalee.
Lane, Major, Madras R A, on sick leave, from Bellary.
Moray, Major, Bombay 26th Regt N I, on leave, from Poona.
O'Donnell, Qr-Mr Madras 16th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 15.

Lake, Lieut, Bengal 59th Regt to appear before a Med Board from Agra.
Lucas, Col, Bombay Comy Genl, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Beddie, Qr-Mr, Bengal 1-6th Regt, from leave, to Roorkee.

MARCH 14.

Wooldridge, Captain, Bombay 1st Grenadier, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Fife, Col, Bombay R E, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 15.

Eyre, Lieut, Bengal 23rd Pioneers to Naples.
McVittie, Surg, Madras Hyd Cont, on duty, to Bolarum.
Johnston, Surg-Major, Bengal 4th P Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Lamb, Ins Vet-Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad
Smyly, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to Europe.
Jopp, Major, Bombay RE, on furlough, to England.
Bredin, Captain, Madras 22nd Regt N I, on Med Cert, to England.
Donovan, Surg-Major, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Mount Abo.
Moray, Major, Bombay 26th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 9th Mar. 1876.*)

With reference to G G O No 183, dated the 22nd Feb 1876, Bgdr Genl S T Macpherson, C B, V C, is posted to Mooltan.

Attention is directed to Horse Guards' Genl Order No 52 of 1875, promulgating a revise of the "Manual and Firing Exercises for the Martini-Henry Rifle."

In anticipation of approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C Capt G Chalmer, 92nd Highlanders, is directed to proceed to England for duty at the Regtl depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff—Maj Genl the Honble A E Hardinge, C B, (Comdg Meerut Division) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt E S M Mackenzie, (D Baty A Bgde,) to England, for eight months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

10th Hussars—Capt E Hartopp, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

13th Hussars—Maj H T Butler, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Capt W H B Peters, to the port of embarktion, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj W R Craster, (A Baty, 11th Bgde,) to England, for seven months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Capt W B Femans, (No 3 Baty, 13th Bgde,) to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

2-1st Foot—Col R G Coles, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-9th Foot—Lt W G Straghan, to Lahore, from the 20th Feb to the 20th March, on urgent private affairs.

2-19th Foot—Capt J F Fraser, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

48th Foot—Col R H Travers, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-60th Foot—Maj K G Henderson, to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

67th Foot—Sub-Lt H S Severne, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

85th Foot—Lt F W Robinson, (Instructor of Musketry,) to the port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments, pending [illegible], &c :—

10th Hussars—Lt the Hon Charles Compton William Cavendish, to be Adjt, vice Startin, deceased, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C, dated 13th Feb 1876.

1st Battalion 6th Regiment—Sub-Lt Henry Lushington Ramsay to be Lt, subject to approval by H Maj, dated 28th Feb 1874.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lt F C Burton, 1st Sqdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, vice Chapman, who vacated on promotion, dated 18th Feb 1876.

13th Native Infantry—Capt G B Stevens, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, during the absence on furlough of Lt-Col Playfair.

4th Goorkha Regiment—Surg Maj T Ringer, M D, in medical charge 7th Bl Cavy, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence on furlough of Surg Maj Cheane.

Peshawur Frontier Force—Michni—Lt Col G B Fisher, Bengal Infy, to be Comdt, dated 18th Feb 1876.

Convalescent Depots—Kussauli—Capt (Local Maj) W C Wolseley, 1st Batn 6th Regt, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Hornsby, dated 22nd Feb 1876.

Station Staff—Jhansi—Maj R T Hare, S C, is confirmed in the [illegible] Staff Officer, dated 9th Feb 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers —

16th Lancers—Lt W R Wynter to be Capt from the 2nd Feb 1876.

33rd Regiment—Lt Col T B Fanshawe to rank as Lt Col from the 14th April 1872.

Maj (Bt Lt Col) E F Chadwick to be Lt Col from the 10th Oct 1871.

Capt W Baily to be Maj from the 15th Sept 1874.

85th Light Infantry—Capt G W Smith to be Maj from the 1st Feb 1876.

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Capt the Hon' C E Edwardes to be Maj from the 15th Feb 1876.

Medical Department, British Service—Surg Maj G C Gribbon, M B 1st Batn 25th Regt, to rank as Surg Maj from the 20th April 1871.

Capt J E W Howey, General List, Infantry, recently returned from furlough, is posted to the 34th N I, for duty.

Under the provisions of para, 1218 of the Bl Army Regulations Capt S A S Winley, 1st Sqdn Subn, 3rd Bl Cavy, was granted an extension of privilege leave from the 8th to the 15th Oct 1873, in lieu of the period during which he was placed on duty at Mussoorie.

Apothecary H P Smith, 1-3rd "the Buffs," has general leave of absence for three months from the 1st Jan 1876 to the 31st March 1876 to remain at Umballa in anticipation of retirement from the service with pension.

This cancels the privilege leave granted to Apothecary Smith in Presidency Dist Order No 914, dated 30th Dec 1875.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 11.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G J Lynn, Asst Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted leave on private affairs for six months under Section 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Maj W B Holmes, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr J P C Anderson, going on furlough.

Mr J A Johnson, Acct, 4th grade, in the Office of the Auditor of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

The following transfers are ordered :—

Lt J Kellie, R E, Asst Engr 2nd grade, from Mily Works Branch to Punjab Provincial Establishment.

Lt J T Johnstone, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from Punjaub Provincial Establishment to the Mily Works Branch.

The services of Capt J Chalmers, Unattached List, Barrack Master, 1st class, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

The following changes in the Accounts Establishment, P W Dept, are sanctioned by the Govt of India :—

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Madras, to be Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway.

Mr R K Williams, Depy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, to be temporarily Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Mr R N Burn, Asst Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay to be temporarily Depy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

Capt F G Oldham, R E, Examiner of P W Accts, Hyderabad, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr A R Becher, Depy Examiner of P W Accts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of P W Accts, Hyderabad, during the absence of Capt Oldham, or until further orders.

In modification of Notification No 97 of 28th Feb 1876, Baboo Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Acct, 4th grade, Punjab Norther State Railway, is transferred to the Northern Bengal State Railway, instead of Dabendro Chunder Bose.

Mr J G Midford, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, N W P, Irrigation Branch, was transferred to Bengal, Irrigation Branch, with effect from 30th Nov 1873.

Mr G Burnell, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, on the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah, Railway Branch.

Mr J S Brown, Proby Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from 24th Jan 1876.

Mr W A Bell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is transferred to British Burmah for employment on Railways.

Maj C M Moberly, M S C, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Depy Acct Genl and ex-officio Under-Secy to the Govt of India, P W D, Account Branch, vice Maj A J Filgate, R E, going on furlough.

Maj Moberly assumed charge of the office on the afternoon of the 4th March 1876.

Capt W [illegible] Bisset, R E, Depy Consulting Engineer to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, having reported his return from furlough, is granted subsidiary leave from the 9th to the 16th Dec 1875, inclusive.

Capt Bisset's services are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways, with effect from 17th Dec 1875, for employment as Manager of the Holkar Railway (open line), in Class II of the State Railway Traffic Establishment.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr C B D Marks, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1876.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Barber, 2nd grade Clerk, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1876.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Surg-Maj W E Allen, in medical charge Bhopal Batn and Sehore Political Agency, returned on the 29th Feb 1876 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 113, dated 11th ultimo.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Maj P W Powlett, Potl Agent, 2nd class, and Settlement Officer, Ulwar, is granted one month's preparatory leave from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, in order to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board with the object of obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Lane, Depy Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, for three months, from such date in March 1876, as he may avail himself of it, under Chapter VI, Section 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Capt Ayrton Pullan, Offg Depy Supt, 3rd grade, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, from 10th April next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 35, dated the 24th Jan 1876, Lt H W Smith, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works, on the forenoon of the 23rd Feb 1876.

Mr J Hogan, Asst Engr, attached to the 2nd Allahabad Divn, Mily Works, is transferred, as a temporary measure, or until further orders, to the Saugor Divn, Mily Works.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 64, dated the 8th ultimo, Lt J H C Harrison, RE, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival on the 3rd instant, and is posted to the Lucknow Divn, Mily Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the same date.

With reference to Notification No 5, dated 15th Jan 1876, by the Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Lt W L Greenstreet, RE, Ex Engr 4th grade, made over charge of the Agra Divn, Mily Works, to Lt S C Turner, RE, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the afternoon of 24th Feb 1876, in order to join the 1st Circle, Mily Works.

With reference to Suptdg Engr's Notification No 7 of 12th Feb 1876, Lt S C Turner, RE, Ex Engr, 4th grade, joined the Agra Divn, Mily Works, on the 9th Feb 1876, and received over charge of the division from Lt W L Greenstreet, RE, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the afternoon of 24th Feb 1876.

With reference to Suptdg Eng's Notification No 6 of 4th Feb 1876, Barrack Sergt W Hackett, of the Meerut Divn, Mily Works, returned from two months' privilege leave on the 25th Feb 1876.

The unexpired portion of his leave (one month) is hereby cancelled.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 87, dated 25th Jan 1876, Mr E Byrne, Ex Engr 2nd grade, reported his departure from the 2nd Ranikhet Divn, Mily Works, on the afternoon of the 1st March 1876.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Sergt M Hanley, Overseer, 1st grade, Mooltan Divn, Mily Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Lt J W Thurburn, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 2nd Rawalpindi to the 2nd Peshawur Divn, Mily Works. He reported his departure from the former on the 24th inst, afternoon, and his arrival in the latter on the 25th idem, afternoon.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to P W D, Govt of India Notification No 99 of 29th ultimo, Mr J Lynn, Asst Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 6th March 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr C J Campbell, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade Tirhoot State Railway, is granted twenty-four months' leave on medical certificate and one months' subsidiary leave on full pay, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C Sexton is temporarily appointed to the P W D as an Overseer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 93, dated 25th Feb 1876, Lt J Burn-Murdock, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India P W D, Notification No 89 of the 23rd Feb and Director's Notification No 39 of the 1st March 1876, Maj F S Staton, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, took over charge of the Tirhoot State Railway from Mr C J Campbell, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, on the afternoon of the 28th Feb 1876.

Mr J Jackson is temporarily appointed to the P W D as a Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, and posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

With reference to Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 86 dated 22nd Feb 1876, Mr C A Stephenson, Asst Traffic Supt, is posted to the Tirhoot State Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Notification No 134 of 15th Feb 1876, Mr G F Beyts, Surveyor, joined the Cooch Behar Survey Party on the forenoon of [illegible] Feb 1876.

Capt W F Browne, Asst Engr 2nd grade, officiated as Ex Engr, of the Mahanaddi Divn from the 23rd May to the 14th August 1874, inclusive.

With reference to Notification No 88 of 4th Sept 1875, Mr W W Shanks, Asst Engr, left the office of the Engr-in Chief, and joined No 4 Haldibari Divn on the forenoon of 27th Jan 1876.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr H I Finnamore, 2nd Class Apothy, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 26th Feb 1876, and is posted to the charge of the Surgical Hospital in the Shewan Divn.

Messrs P P Dease and B Baxter, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, are transferred from the Mooltan to the Lower Sind Dist.

Mr B A Meine Supr, 1st grade, and Sergt W M Cargill, Overseer, 1st grade, are transferred from the Moltan to the Lower Sind Dist.

Maj K A Jopp, R E, Ex Engr, 4rd grade, availed himself of the leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No 30 of the 19th ultimo, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr A R Marr, temporary Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, transferred to the Tirhoot State Railway, by the Director of State Railways, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 20th Feb 1876.

The following transfer has been made by the Suptg Engr, Moltan, Dist :—

Mr J Tait, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Bahawalpur Divn, to Suptdg Engr's Office.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd Feb 1876, posting Dhurm Singh Sain, Apprentice Engr to this Railway, this officer reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 9th Feb 1876, and is posted to the Bakrala Divn, which division he joined on the forenoon of 19th Feb 1876.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr E Marval, re-appointed Acct 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway, as per Govt of India, P W D, Notification No 79, dated 18th Feb 1876, reported himself to the Depy Examiner of Accounts for duty on the 25th Feb 1876.

POST OFFICE.

Furlough for two years under Section 7, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with the necessary subsidiary, is granted to Mr E C George, Post Master of Calcutta.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FIRST SERIES OF LECTURES will be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or Cold-Weather, Term of 1876-77. Subject :—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than SIX LECTURES.

CANDIDATES for the LECTURESHIP are invited to send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
Registrar.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

SURGEON DENTIST
DR. C. F. KHO[illegible]Y,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Flora Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LEIGHTON—February 11th, at her residence, Bafford House, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, Isabella Constantia, widow of General Sir David Leighton, K.C.B., Bombay Army, in the 85th year of her age.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CASSELS—March 15th, at 89, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. A. Cassels, of a son.

DANGERFIELD—March 13th, at Munmar, the wife of Edward Dangerfield, of a daughter.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this Office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

THE critics of the Prince's tour have not been left by circumstances without excuse for grumbling. In Calcutta those supereminent critics, the Baboos, have found great fault with His Royal Highness because he visited the zenana of a Baboo citizen. Certain wrathful native journals have expended much fury upon this subject, and a strong effort has been made by them on this account to create a popular feeling of dissatisfaction with the Prince. Since the days of the "Old Man and his Ass," it has been impossible for a mere mortal, even though he be a Prince, to please all his fellow mortals. It ought, however, to be known—and it is the wish of the Prince himself that it should be known emphatically—that when H. R. H. was asked to favour the Baboo's house with a visit he insisted that if he did so the visit should not be considered a private but a public affair. He meant that the visit should be interpreted as an act of condescension towards, and acknowledgment of, the hospitality of an important section of the Calcutta community. With a like object he did not object to pay visits in Bombay to representative natives. For instance, he called upon Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, upon the Sassoon family at Sans Souci, upon Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, and upon Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, and nobody felt particularly aggrieved because he did so. He stipulated, regarding the Baboo kettle tempest, that representatives of the Baboo community should be present with him when he visited the zenana, and it was only at considerable personal inconvenience that he was able to gratify (as he imagined) the whole native community of Calcutta by paying the intended visit. The Baboo to whom the Prince paid the visit understood perfectly the terms upon which H. R. H. had consented to go to his house, and he promised that representatives of the sensitive race of Baboos should be present on the occasion. The Prince regrets exceedingly that so much fuss and ill-nature have been expended upon a matter in which his own motives were perfectly clear, and if he had known the uses to which his condescension would have been put he certainly would not have bothered himself by noticing the private representative hospitality of any Baboo, or attempted good-naturedly to lead the way in a more liberal recognition of native ladies than even intelligent persons like Baboos seem to practise towards the female members of their families. But perhaps the subject is scarcely worth referring to now. Is there any action of the Prince in India out of which some ill-natured capital could not be made by persons who are too clever to be contented?

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council on Tuesday a unanimous opinion was expressed in favour of compulsory vaccination, the native members of the Council speaking out quite as strongly as the Europeans in favour of making use of the only certain means whereby the spread of small-pox can be prevented. Perhaps nothing could show more conclusively the advantages of free municipal institutions than the readiness with which the native Councillors, who are men accustomed to think for themselves and to discuss public questions without prejudice, encouraged the Municipal Commissioner and the Government to disregard idle fears of creating popular discontent by doing their best to secure to the people immunity from the ravages of one of the most terrible diseases that afflict humanity. The natives now, in fact, are far less timid about such matters than their rulers, who dare do nothing for fear of giving offence to somebody or other. It is, therefore, a matter for surprise and regret that the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Pedder, should have calmly said he thought the best time for introducing compulsory vaccination in Bombay would be after the disappearance of the present epidemic. We should have thought that, since the opportunity was missed three weeks ago, when Mr. Pedder applied under the provisions of the Municipal Act for special powers to deal with the small-pox, the Commissioner would now be nervously anxious to adopt at once the stringent measures that ought to have been put in force long ago. One hears people talk, with perfect self-complacency, of the epidemic as likely to die out towards the middle or the end of April, as the weather becomes warmer; but there are now 40 to 45 deaths a day from small-pox, so that the delay of a month means the loss of 1,200 or 1,300 lives, of which a large poportion might be saved if a law were passed immediately making vaccination compulsory in Bombay. Had such a law been in existence five or six weeks ago, some time before the Municipal authorities took the alarm, the Vaccination Department would probably have saved the city from the pestilence that is now raging amongst us. The number of deaths, large as it is, would even now be much larger but for the energetic action that has been taken, in default of a law of public safety, by European householders and employers of labour in Bombay, who have had their servants vaccinated by the score and even by the hundred. A Government ought to be ashamed of itself which shirks its own work and throws on private citizens the responsibility of taking, without the express permission of the properly constituted authorities, such precautions against the spread of a loathsome disease as ought to be enforced by legislation. No doubt, the Municipal officers have quietly helped individual householders to do the work the Government should have itself undertaken, but voluntary effort can do comparatively little among an immense population, most of whom are necessarily ignorant of the advantages of vaccination while at the same time they are not subject to European influence. The Government might have done the work effectually, with the hearty support of the enlightened native opinion of Bombay; and it is not even yet too late to do something. We know, by recent experience, with what rapidity an act can be passed by the local Government and the Government of India to enable a Municipality to spend Rs. 50,000 on the reception of a Prince; and, now that the Prince of Wales is fairly on his way to England, we need not hesitate to invite the attention of our rulers to the urgent need for equally speedy legislation in order to protect the health of the loyal citizens of Bombay.

IN Mr. Wilson's amusing "Abode of Snow," there are few passages more interesting than those which relate to the existent political condition of Cashmere. For Mr. Wilson does not see through those wretched official glasses which distort every view in India, and he is even bold enough to beard the official lion in his den. "In whose interests, on whose authority, and supported by what power, does Anglo-Indian officialdom exist?" he asks, with reference to English policy in Cashmere, and we may echo the question, considering the poor figure the said officialdom has made us to cut in that part of the country. The present laws and regulations regarding Cashmere and our intercourse with the terrestrial paradise are, in fact, so vexatious and derogatory to our supremacy in Hindoostan that they ought to be altered at once for the better. Englishmen are not permitted to reside there except at certain seasons, and they are not allowed to purchase a single acre of waste land, or to enter into any speculation tending to promote the development of one of the most interesting countries on the earth. A British Resident twirls his thumbs at Sreenuggur and aids and abets the Maharaja in shutting up Cashmere to the outside world, and the dominant race in India are even compelled, when they visit Cashmere upon sufferance, to move only on certain fixed routes lest they should pollute others reserved to himself by the Maharaja. More than this, it is even asserted to be dangerous for a free Englishman to say anything against the Maharaja or his misgovernment. Mr. Wilson says plainly that three Englishmen—namely, Lieutenant Thorpe, Dr Elmslie, and Mr. Hayward—died with suspicious suddenness, or, in the last instance, by open assassination for criticising too freely Cashmerian misrule, and, indeed, officialdom has made Englishmen appear no better than dogs in the eyes of the Cashmerians themselves.

No one would think, judging from this scurvy treatment we receive at the hands of the Maharaja and his authorities as well as our own Punjab Government, that Cashmere once belonged to us as the spoil of battle. We sold the country under the treaty of Umritsur for seventy-five lakhs in 1846, and in doing so committed such a foolish act as is only paralleled by our voluntary abandonment of the island of Java. For the possession of Cashmere would be of immense benefit to us now. It is the only country and climate within the borders of Hindoostan, where a British colony on a grand scale could be successfully established, and with the aid of Railways it is a splendid site for the political capital of the English Empire of Hindoostan. Were Cashmere our own, we might fill it speedily with hardy English colonists, and we could establish there the nucleus of such an army as—together with our command of the sea—would render India impregnable to any enemy within or without. However, that singular thing called the British political conscience would not hear for the world of any influence being brought to bear on the native rulers of Cashmere to induce them to sell or exchange territory, although this scrupulous conscientiousness goes the length of permitting the miserable Cashmerians to be treated worse than any slaves by their Government when we have the power in our hands to prevent it. Far be it from us to advocate injustice of the Naboth's vineyard order. We would by no means dispossess the present ruler of Cashmere of his country by force, and without reason, but there is such a thing as political expediency; and if the Maharaja of Cashmere is as loyal to the Supreme Government of India as he professes to be, he might be induced to resell, or exchange, or even concede such privileges as would give Hindoostan a fitting site for a political capital, and ourselves, the ruling race, a firm footing in the country. We make these remarks very much on the strength of Mr. Wilson's assertion, that the present Maharaja is by no means enamoured of his country, or the fatigues of government. Indeed, this traveller says that he believes the Maharaja would gladly see himself one of those fishes into which he supposes his father's soul has passed long ago, so troublous to him has been the art of government.

The fact is, that we, as Englishmen, have no position in the country; scarcely a rood of ground, politically speaking, which we can call our own. We are mere strangers, coming and going, and are regarded as such by the whole native population of Hindoostan. A territory, wherein English colonists could dwell and thrive, would give us such a stake in the country as we never had before, such an influence, too, as we have now no experience of. Look at one of our English counties, and compare it with Hindoostan. The richest merchant living at the county town hotel has not the slightest claim to the votes or esteem of the county people, but let him buy a fine estate in the county, and live on it, and he has at once an influence over his neighbours, and a friendliness with them that naturally follows on his landed interest. It is much the same in India. Though the Government is practically landlord of an immense portion of the country, it cannot be called a *resident* landlord. It rather belongs to the order of absentees. [illegible] the pity of it is, that things can scarcely be otherwise. For there is no country in Hindoostan where landlord John Bull can build a permanent house for self and family, there to increase and multiply, but Cashmere. At Simla he is, so to say, only temporarily residing at a watering place, and in Calcutta he is only at his office. Cashmere is, in point of fact, worth a million now-a-days for every lakh we sold it for in 1846, and the time will certainly come when our English Government will be compelled to acknowledge this. Perhaps no one knows the truth better than the Maharaja himself. His anxiety, or that of his advisers, to shut out foreigners and to place Englishmen under the most insulting and vexatious regulations with the hope of keeping them out of the country, all point to the ruler's dread of annexation, and, moreover, he knows he deserves annexation if there is truth in the groans of a sorely oppressed people. His [illegible] did reception of the Prince of Wales, [illegible] bid for British forbearance for his [illegible] the magnificent presents he gave th[illegible] are all so many indications of the [illegible]ja's fears for the future. We say, the [illegible]ja, advisedly, but in truth we refer to [illegible] Government or executive,—a power he is unable to control, and one so corrupt and abominable that the very stones of Cashmere may be said to cry out against it. However, as we before remarked, Britain has a conscience in these things, and the moral Government of the Punjab sees the young female children of Cashmere sent by hundreds into its own territories for purposes of prostitution, while it is exerting itself to the utmost to aid the Maharaja's Government in keeping such dangerous people as Englishmen out of His Highness' borders.

Perhaps this action of the Punjab Government, servile and un-English as it is, is the most curious part of the story of our connection with Cashmere. It is probably the effect of having weak men in responsible positions. Punjab officialdom has got such an exaggerated notion of the immense importance of its duties, and of the infallible wisdom with which these are conducted, that it cannot endure even the criticism of a passing traveller upon its sagacity. Weak men always increase their responsibilities when they can; and they can always afford to do so, for they never mean to act upon them in matters of moment. And so it is with the officials of the Punjab, who can take any amount of responsibility on themselves when the question is one of snubbing their own countrymen to please a corrupt Government of Cashmere, but who will holloa for help from Calcutta whenever such a calamity as an intoxicated musician brings a question of ransom to kidnappers or of fighting under their consideration. But it is much the same with officialdom all over India. It is deficient in English spirit and pluck, and we think it grows weaker and more watery every day that passes. Perhaps Lord Lytton may succeed in instilling some vigour into it. Perhaps he may tell the Maharaja of Cashmere, too, that it is intolerable that he, a mere feudatory of Her Majesty the Queen, or Empress, should be permitted to exercise such a tyranny over Englishmen as would not be conceded by public opinion to any Prince in Europe. To say that an Englishman is not to buy land in Cashmere, to trade in Cashmere, to live in Cashmere, or to enter the country except by inconvenient routes, means such a discredit to English vigour in India that for the sake of our permanent occupation of the country we hope the discredit may be removed.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

THE telegrams received within the last few days from Rawul Pindee gave but slight hopes that the Bishop of Calcutta would recover from the severe illness with which he had been suddenly attacked not many days ago. His death will be deeply regretted by the clergy and by churchmen throughout India, and much difficulty will be felt in finding as judicious a man as he was to succeed him. The following notice of the late Bishop is taken from *Men of the Time*:—"The Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Bishop of Calcutta, third son of the late Sir William George Milman, Bart., was born at St. George's, near Bristol, in 1816 and educated at Westminster School and Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was appointed to the vicarage of Chaddleworth, Berks, in 1840, to that of Lamborne, in the same county, in 1851, and to that of Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, in 1862. Soon after the death of Dr. Cotton he was appointed Bishop of Calcutta, and was consecrated at Canterbury Feb. 2, 1867. Dr. Milman was the author of 'The Life of Tasso,' 2 vols., 1848; 'Conversion of Pomerania;' 'Love of the Atonement;' 'Meditations on Confirmation;' 'Voices of the Harvest;' and 'The Way through the Desert; or, the Caravan,' 1850." Dr. Milman made remarkable progress in the languages and dialects of India, and shown himself indefatigable in his desire to become acquainted with the requirements of his extensive diocese, and he has probably overtaxed his powers in carrying out his laudable intentions. He has been travelling for many months past, and had still many portions of the dioceses to visit; but he has fallen in the midst of his duties.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of the correspondence which appeared recently in your columns regarding the Universal Fire Office, it may interest your readers to peruse the following extract from the records at the Registry Office of public companies, London :—

"Contributions of capital at date of 31st December 1874 are recorded as being £21,582 in all.

At the same place there is record of a loss of £3,000, compromised by the said Company in July 1875 as follows :—

£1,500 in cash,

£500 by promissory note at 3 months' sight, with interest at 5 per cent.

And the remainder in 500 fully paid up shares in the company!!!"

Intending insurers would do well to ponder over the above. Comment is unnecessary.—Yours, &c.

TRUTH.

Bombay, 15th March.

NOTES ON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me an opportunity of asking brother sportsmen in other parts of the Presidency whether their experience during the past shooting season confirms my own, as noted below?

The late cold weather shooting has been exceptionally good, and I have specially noticed—

(1). Unusual numbers of rain-quail.
(2). Fair number of teal, but very few duck.
(3). Snipe plentiful, but fewer "jacks" than usual, and hardly any "painters."
(4). Unusual number of golden plover and curlew.
(5). Very few "kullum."

Can any of your readers tell me the name of a duck which I met with last month for the first time? (I killed seven out of a flock of sixteen.) Size of pochard: black back and tursat; neck and lower part white, (almost grebe-like); small black head with crest; short black bill; excellent eating.—Yours, &c.

S. F. G.

Guzerat, 14th March.

SMALL-POX IN TANNA—A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your kindly publishing the following in your valuable journal, for the information of the public at large :—

Anent the second para. of "Periodical's" letter in your issue of to-day's date, allow me to give a perfect denial to his statement as regards the station master, and his eldest daughter "hanging about the station." They both, to my certain knowledge, are not living in their house at the station, but occupy rooms *outside* the Company's premises, and are attended by the Civil Doctor. The former, I am happy to say, has recovered, and his daughter is doing well.

It is very evident "Periodical" had his glasses on to have seen the station-master and his daughter *hanging about the station.*

4. If "Periodical" would but mind his own business—that is, to drive the pigs to the Sonapore Market, Bombay, it would be better for him. What say you, Sir.—Yours, &c.

R. H. GRAHAM.

Tanna, 14th March.

THE PRINCE AND THE NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Prince is come and gone, but where is the foundation stone of the new European General Hospital which he was to have laid? Still, it is to be placed, on the side of a mountain or in the bowels of the earth.

It was given out that H. R. H. was brought down on Saturday last to Church Gate Street Station in order to avoid any danger in passing so much of the city at this time of sickness, as he should [illegible] he arrived at Boree Bund[illegible] that he [illegible] wretchedly disgra[illegible] which serve for a Europ[illegible] should suggest the question, what about the new hospital, which he was compassionate enough, no doubt, to wish and hope would have been given us, and the foundation stone of which, it would certainly have given H. R. H. much pleasure to lay? In my visit to sick friends at the Hospital I have seen there the natives of other European countries, besides England; should we not before these strangers uphold the honour of our nation, by giving them, as well as our own sick, a respectable and commodious refuge in times of suffering? Why do not the Consuls of these countries come forward and plead their countrymen's cause, and try and shame our Government into doing something? Could not the new Sailors' Home (an imposing looking building at any rate) be, by a comparatively small outlay, rendered available, at least, until a proper hospital is ready. Now, forsooth, a new theatre is to be added to the other handsome building on the Esplanade. Shall its music be within hearing of our sick and dying friends in "the sheds?" Would it not be more consistent with our national profession of Christian charity to look to the comfort of those who cannot help themselves, before we make provision for our own amusement?

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

14th March.

SHIPMASTERS ABROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the period we were numbered amongst that important body, the British shipmasters, we were often struck at the disadvantageous position they occupied when away from home, and especially so in a place like Bombay; and a conversation we held with the commander of a steamer now in port, confirmed our impressions. Our object then, is, through the aid of the press, to arouse the attention of the shipmasters and invite discussion so that an endeavour may be made to remedy the ill complained of: reminding them of the motto on the wheel of a celebrated cruizer, "*Aide toi et Dieu t' aidera*," and therefore the remedy is in their own hands.

The usual position of the master of a ship is as follows. After arrival he communicates with his agent, agrees with his stevedore, arranges about his cargo, fulfils the requirements of the law at the shipping office, possibly takes tiffin with one of the chiefs of the office to whom he is consigned, and with the exception of the daily attention claimed by the ship, his round of duties are completed. We are more particularly referring to the sailing ship-master, whose vessel lies here for weeks, yea months; not but that steamers are sometimes in the same position also. The first day or two over, time begins to hang heavily upon his hands, and he is at a loss what to do; he has little or no society, he goes to his dubashes, and may occasionally meet with a brother captain in whose company he whiles away an hour, but as each master puts faith only in his own particular purveyor, the few he meets with there are insufficient to form a body powerful enough to aid him in devising a scheme for mutual benefit; [illegible] he returns to his ship dissatisfied with himself and every one else. And this brings us to our point, and the desirability, nay, necessity of a club being formed, properly supplied with literature, where an interchange of thought might be indulged in for mutual advantage, and where questions affecting the interests of those they represent, would receive greater attention and value by reason of the variety and extension of the sources from whence information would be derived.

The want of cohesion amongst the members of the mercantile marine has ever been a source of weakness to them, and is perhaps only accounted for by the fact that the nature of their avocation compels an almost continuous separation from each other; hence their questionable position. We have thrown out the hint, and trust some action will be taken upon it, and therefore invite discussion upon the subject.—Yours, &c.

DAR QUILT.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you spare a corner of your valuable paper in which to hold the Finance Department up for inspection? All the Accountants and Controllers (they were only paymasters the other day!) have had themselves graded and their pay increased—surely now they might set to work and bring up their arrears. The Presidency Accountant (Paymaster) is about seven weeks in arrears with the pay of the Native Army—that is, a regiment gets its pay for the first of January sometime after the 20th of February. The men, being underpaid, can ill-afford irregularity in payment. The Accountant (he who objects) next over him is about three months behind. The Ordnance Accountant who used to be a model of precision is now six months in arrears, and so with the others down to the Clothing Accountant, who—well, the last I heard of him was five years ago, when the clerks began to "object" about the Abyssinian war! When I refer to any officer, of course I mean the establishment, because the few officers left in the Department cannot be expected in any degree to affect the routine work of their offices. The Department is essentially humorous, and I admit that the "objections" in the form of audit remarks,—further and extra further audit remarks—do not lead to serious consequences if taken in the spirit in which they are intended. The only chance of getting into trouble is if you try to explain; Bappoo hates explanation and immediately begins to be severe. In such cases I have known him to carry the objection on to a fresh sheet and then there is no resource but to throw dust in his eyes. Nothing less than a quire of old documents numbered as vouchers will appease him.

Bappoo knows that if he cannot make objections, he will have nothing to do, and then he would be "abolished;" of course this would not suit him at all, and as an extra precaution he fortifies himself with a few months' arrears.

The establishment of the Controller is much more dignified and cannot be accused of levity. The Controller gets Government resolutions passed, and then gets them cancelled. In this way a great deal of work is got through in the course of the year. The new gradation and pay rules show considerable administrative ability. The increased pay is not to affect "injuriously" the allowances of present incumbents. This would sound like levity, but for what follows,—"the offices will from time to time be classified on a separate schedule, whilst promotion may carry with it higher grade pay, the more important post will, as a rule, be held by officers in the higher classes." This arrangement is very simple and satisfactory; the only thing is that the pay still remains in arrears, and the accounts are still unaudited. For some years after the Department was reduced, Divisional Generals insisted on the troops being paid with regularity, but since then the arrears have been increasing every year. Why should not our able Controller put on his severest manner, and insist on the work being done; if he has too few men why not apply for more is the question of a

March 15.

VICTIM.

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see the Trustees have begun to see the error of their ways, a happy change seems come over the spirit of their dream, and acting on the principle better late than never, they have remitted the cart fees at the Apollo Bunder collected ever since the formation of the Port Trust. That the Traffic Manager will soon see fit to recommend the entire extinction of cart fees, tolls, and basin rents is a consummation devoutly to be wished for the sake of the British prestige in India and for the sake of local enterprise.

I would chiefly call the attention of the Traffic Manager to the injustice of the tolls levied at the foot of the over-bridges. Everybody knows, and surely the Trustees *must* know, that the expense of erecting the Carnac Musjid and Elphinstone over-bridges was borne in part by the Elphinstone Company, the Municipality, the G. I. P. Railway and the Government, and opened to the public free of all tolls; why, then, the additional toll levy? Surely after all that has been said and written about this disagreeable subject and after it has been pointed out by many of your correspondents that the Municipality grant a liberal average rebate annually for keeping their road in repair, the Trustees cannot still persist in saying that that rebate is insufficient unto that purpose. And granting that the rebate grant *were* insufficient, an appeal to the Municipality would satisfy the object sought. Instead of doing this the Trustees prefer to do a little business on their own account, and rather than depend on others consistently for their supply, they strike out a line of policy peculiarly their own at the expense of a class of men too poor for resistance and too ignorant to appeal; I allude to the wretched gharrywallas.

With all their unjust gains the Trustees are as poor as they can be. At their meeting held on the 2nd instant, the Trustees were shown to be indebted to Government in the accumulated sum of Rs. 8,61,340. Looking at the spirit of competition which has animated the Trustees but lately one cannot help suspecting that the deficit has been quickened by the reduction of wharfage fees on the staple of trade, and should this continue the Trustees' debt will soon assume a proportion incompatible with their income to liquidate.

The Port Trust is a miserable blunder and a useless burden and expense on the Government. The purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, too, was a great mistake. Had Government bought up the rest of the private bunders there had been no need for competitions with the latter to raise a revenue seeking to draw traffic at reduced rates of wharfage and ground rent, and to which we may fairly ascribe the steady decrease of the Port Trust revenue. Nevertheless, it is not yet too late to negotiate with private companies for the purchase of their bunders, and the sooner the initiative is taken to this end the better. "Strike while the iron is hot" is an old saying and Government will do well to test the truth of it at once. Private companies are so heartily sick of the competitive line of policy adopted by the Trustees that they will listen to any reasonable proposal by which they may rid themselves of wharves and bunders, which, through Government interference, have only been a burden to them.

There is yet another way left to Government either for resuscitating the Port Trust from its moribund condition or for doing away with it altogether, and which Government may or may not adopt if they like; but one thing is certain, that the suggestions I am about to offer will meet with no opposition from local traders. To begin with, I would abolish the Port Trust and with it these disagreeable wharfage cart, and baggage fees, and as a compensating measure, I would introduce the levy of (say) "Bunder Dues," on all vessels entering into or departing from this port lande (say) with firewood, hay, straw, chunam, bricks, &c. 6 annas per registered ton of vessel, and on all other descriptions of goods at (say) 8 annas per registered ton of vessel; these dues can be collected as the Port Dues are now collected by four officers deputed by the Trustees, if the Port Trust is to be continued, or by the Master Attendant's Department as the vessels get entered at the Custom House. By this new method the advantage to trade will be immense and the hardships, delays, inconveniences, inseperable from the present stoppage for the levy and receipt of wharfage, toll, cart and baggage fees would readily disappear, [illegible] their brains no longer by [illegible]r bunders. The public, [illegible] "great doings" of the [illegible] the Port Trust itself will continue to flourish in the full and undisturbed possession of the traffic which will pour into their bunders like flour through a sieve. An annual revenue of 16 lakhs in a rough estimate will be the outturn. This includes the revenue of the private bunders, and it now remains with Government to either adopt this suggestion or continue to hamper traders by a policy as arbitrary as it is unparalleled in the records of our civic commercial transactions.

The Port Trust bunders which must, under the new method of levying fees be open to the public free of all charges, cannot fail to draw the traffic of the island to the Trustees' property, and it behoves the Trustees themselves above all else to urge upon Government the adoption of the suggestion contained in this humble letter.—Yours, &c.

ARGUS.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment in the several hospitals yesterday morning, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Tuesday morning to yesterday morning were as follows :—At the J. J. Hospital, 52 under treatment, no admissions, 4 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 7 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital 28 under treatment, 3 admissions, 5 discharged and no deaths.

The total number of deaths from small-pox registered yesterday was 42, of whom 24 were Hindoos, 12 Mahomedans, 2 Parsees, and 4 Native Christians. These deaths occurred in the following localities :—Lower Colaba 2; Fort, 2; Market, 7; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry 2; Dongree, 2; Dhobie Talao, 5; Funnuswady, 1; Bholeshwar, 5; Khara Talao, 1; Khetwady, 2; Girgaum 1; Mazagon, 1; Camateepoora, 8; Parell, 1; and Mahim, 1.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. August Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

ALLAHABAD, 15TH MARCH.

The Bishop of Calcutta is suffering from bilious diarrhoea. He has had a quieter night but is still dangerously ill. He is the guest of Colonel Montgomery Moore.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH.

Bishop Milman died at ten o'clock this morning at Rawul Pindee. A change for the worse took place last night and his Lordship gradually sunk. He was insensible since seven. Miss Milman arrived but too late to see the Bishop alive.

LORD NAPIER.

Lord Napier leaves here on the second April.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 15TH MARCH.

A telegram received from Rawul Pindee states that the Bishop of Calcutta died there this morning at [illegible].

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

Replying to a question of Mr. Noel in the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Disraeli said it was inexpedient to produce the despatches relative to the Titles Bill whereupon Mr. Noel announced a motion against the title of Empress of India.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

It is rumoured that there is to be war between Japan and the Corea. The British Squadron in the Japan seas is to be re-inforced in consequence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DEBATE ON LORD SALISBURY'S DESPATCH TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

LONDON, 15TH MARCH.

Last night Lord Halifax complained that the Marquis of Salisbury in the despatch which he addressed to the Viceroy of India, on the 11th of November last, censuring the late Indian Tariff Legislation had departed from the principle of governing India as far as possible in India, and he maintained that it was expedient to increase rather than diminish the influence of the Viceroy, and of the Viceregal Council.

The Marquis of Salisbury in defending his conduct said that his only desire had been that the Indian Government should acquaint him before taking legislative decision, so that after an interchange of views the interests of India might be represented, whilst Imperial considerations should be borne in mind.

The Duke of Argyll, Lord Lawrence, Earl Granville and Earl Grey made speeches blaming Lord Salisbury; the despatch was defended by the Duke of Richmond, Lords Carnarvon and Gordon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TITLES BILL.

In reply to a question from Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Disraeli said, that the Titles Bill had not been previously submitted to the Viceroy of India because it was not affecting the status of the Indian people or the rights of native Princes.

The Marquis of Hartington gave notice that he would bring forward a motion to the effect that though he was willing to consider the adoption of an additional title, it was inexpedient to impair the ancient royal dignity by assuming the title of Empress.

This question is exciting warm discusson.

THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

ALEXANDRIA, 14TH MARCH.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal, homewards.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS TO CHINA.

HONGKONG, 15TH MARCH.

Letters received from Hankow state that Mr. Grosvenor and his party were well on the 10th February, and that they were expected to arrive at Yunnan Foo on the 25th.

JAPAN AND THE COREA.

SHANGHAI, 15TH MARCH.

The difficulty between Japan and the Corea has been settled.

LONDON, 14TH MARCH.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 6d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 10¾d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver	54.

The sum of £73,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MR. BARCLAY, the editor of the *Englishman*, left Calcutta on Thursday last. During his absence, Mr. J. W. Furrel will again officiate

says that, according to

last meeting of the

the de-

once a year, on the Queen's Birthday. Holkar will probably make the publication of the historian's unjust views about Durand's retreat from the Residency on the fatal morning of the 1st July 1857 the occasion of opening up with the Government of India an unpleasant discussion regarding his treatment for his conduct during that ticklish period. Other Indian Princes who were faithful were rewarded with a grant of land. Holkar got none; but he thinks he ought to have one—a view in which the Government of India has not seen fit hitherto to concur.

A CASE of confiscation extraordinary, we learn from the *Bangalore Examiner*, took place at Bangalore in the course of last week. A gentleman came up from Madras and brought with him a box of cigars for his own private consumption. The peons of the Octroi Department, who were on the platform of the Railway station, immediately pounced upon the box, and refused to return it unless the owner consented to pay the usual duty, and this notwithstanding the protest of the gentleman that the cigars were intended for his own use. The owner of the cigars has appealed to Dr. Orr, the President of the Municipality, for the return of the box, with what result has not as yet transpired. A similar case took place some time ago, in which the peons attempted to take away two bundles of cigars, the property, respectively, of two passengers who had come by train from Madras, but owing to the intervention of an intelligent European policeman who happened to be present, the bundles were restored to the owners, as the cigars were clearly intended for private consumption. It is to be hoped that some more intelligent persons than native peons will be employed to discharge the duties of the Octroi Department.

THE *Indian Public Opinion*:—"The latest news received by us from the Peshawur frontier is encouraging. A private correspondent mentions that the recusant tribes are at length beginning to come to their senses, and have sent word to the British authorities expressing their willingness to make good all the damage they have caused, and to allow the road which it was proposed to make from the top of the Kotal to the level portion of the road. This of course is nearly all that the authorities required; but, it is hardly likely, that the tribes after having defied us for some time, and having thrown down the glove will be allowed to settle matters so easily, more especially as it would be decidedly *infra dig.* to abate one jot or tittle from our original demands. We believe no half measures will be considered, and the authorities will enforce complete compliance with all their requirements. The tribes, we are told, must very soon come to terms. The blockade which is now kept up has pressed sorely upon the Afridis, whose chief occupation is that of carriers. This is now stopped and consequently their cattle and camels are eating their heads off, while their owners are beginning to find that inability to follow their occupations is not altogether profitable, and that submission is the best policy. It is generally believed that before very long this little matter will be completely adjusted, and peace again reign undisturbed beyond the Khyber."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who supplies the "Army news" for that journal writes as follows in his letter dated 18th February:—"From what I can hear of the direction in which official minds are tending, the great probabilites are that all Infantry Battalions will be relieved after completing *five* years service in India, and Cavalry Regiments and Artillery Brigades after seven years. The great reduction thus effected may naturally be expected to be accompanied by a considerable curtailment of the privileges now enjoyed in the way of leave, no officer or soldier going out with a regiment being allowed home before that regiment, unless for reasons of health, or private affairs of the most urgent kind. No drafts would be sent outwards, and no detachments but invalids homewards. By getting ten voyages a year each way out of the five troopships or two trips out of each ship, ten Battalions of Infantry, two Brigades of Artillery, and one or two Regiments of Cavalry, could be sent out, and a corresponding number of corps, at of course a much reduced strength could be brought home with the average proportion of invalids. If this project be carried out, and at present the probabilities are all in its favour, it is probable that the first ten Battalions for England would be brought back in the next troop season, as well as two Brigades of Artillery and the 11th Hussars, as well as the 16th Lancers. The Infantry Battalions would be the 1st Battalion 8th, 2nd Battalion 11th, 2nd Battalion 12th, 2nd Battalion 19th, 45th, 55th, 56th, 108th, and 109th."

WRITING about the cost of the late visit of the Prince, the *Madras Times* says:—"The cost of the Prince's visit must yet become a pretty warm subject of discussion. While the Prince has been in the country, people have not cared to speak out very plainly on the subject; but that, we apprehend, is not because people have not something to say about it. We all know that, when the matter was before Parliament, a fixed sum was allowed from the British Exchequer, and that Mr. Disraeli named £30,000 as the outside sum that the visit would cost the Indian revenues. We all know that that sum ten times told will not 'look at' the cost of the visit. Why, the Madras Government alone spent far more than the three lakhs allowed for all India, and it is poor comfort to know that a great portion of the money was spent in parts of the presidency which His Royal Highness was not allowed to visit. The expenditure incurred on this tour is a pretty commentary on that fine sense of responsibility in financial matters that distinguishes the Indian Government. We all know that the rules that control the Finance Department are as the laws of the Medes and Persians, and that the gravest national crisis would not induce anybody to depart therefrom. Yet, in the face of a direct assurance to Parliament that the cost in India would be limited to £30,000, wherewith to exercise the 'rites of hospitality,' the most lavish expenditure has been made upon this royal visit. There may be no occasion to grudge the expenditure; but it is useless pretending that the constitutional control of Parliament is more than a sham in the light of the facts that the forthcoming budget must—or at least ought to—reveal."

THE *Madras Mail* makes the following remarks on the royal tour just ended:—"We could have wished that the impression made by the Prince on Anglo-Indian society had been altogether pleasant, but it is unreasonable to expect more perfection in Princes than in other men; and we question whether an immaculate description of Prince, *à la* the late Prince Consort, would have on the whole, made a more successful tour than the Prince of Wales has done. His Royal Highness is open to the charges of having amused himself at the expense of ti and smaller game: of

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BOMBAY.

POOR-BOX.—The senior Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 3-8 from Mrs Col. Hatch, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

A VAGRANT.—George Harrison, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending Saturday, 11th March, was 51 feet and 6 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 51 feet and 4 tenths.

BAND STAND.—The Band 1-2nd Queen's Royal Regiment will play at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening for the last time in Bombay. The Band will, we believe, leave shortly for Ahmednuggur.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A Chinaman, named Akim Weelam, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and sentenced to six months' hard labour, in the House of Correction, for wilful trespass and attempting to steal property in the premises of Jeewandass Permanundass at Mazagon.

LECTURE AT THE SASSOON INSTITUTE.—Last night an instructive lecture was delivered at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, by Mr. E. K. Shroff, on the subject of the works of John Stewart Mill. There was a large attendance, and at the conclusion of the proceedings a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Shroff for his lecture.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Programme of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor this evening commencing at 5-45 P. M.

Quadrille	St. Patrick	Laurent.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rossini.
Concertino	(For cornet à Piston)	Muller.
Valse	Tout a Vous	Waldteufel.
Selection	Attila	Verdi.
Galop	Always Joyful	Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Barabista, and six other seamen of the British ship Berteaux, who stood charged with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen, was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court. Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Chalk and Turner, appeared for the defence. The Magistrate, after a patient enquiry into the case adjudged the whole of the prisoners guilty and sentenced them to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction.

STEALING TIMBER.—Sunker Bassa and another were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. C. Tye, the Manager of the Land Mortgage Bank, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, the former, who is a watchman in the service of the Land Mortgage Bank Company, was charged with stealing twelve small pieces of timber belonging to the said company, and the other with receiving the same knowing it to be stolen property. Upon the evidence adduced prisoner No. 1 was convicted and sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction, the other was discharged for want of evidence.

SMALL-POX IN POONA.—Small Pox is still prevailing in Poona, but of a mild type. There has scarcely been a case of confluent small-pox this season. It seems to be now on the decline.—*Deccan Herald.*

OFFICE TRANSFER.—It has been finally settled that the office of the Commissary General is to go to Bombay by the 1st of next month, and that the office of the Adjutant General, P. D. A. will take the vacant rooms in the Finance buildings. The removal of this office was spoken of long ago, is only now accomplished.—*Id.*

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.—Mr. Justice Newnham gave his decision on Tuesday evening in the Mahomedan girl kidnapping case, which was committed to the session by Major A. T. Spens, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate. The accused No. 1, Shaik Hoosein, was sentenced to three years' and a woman (accused No. 2.) to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment. The learned Judge did not refer the case to the High Court at all on account of the Jury not being unanimous in their verdict but deferred giving judgment of the case until after due consideration by himself.—*Id.*

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HYDREE.

A MARINE Court of Enquiry was held yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, and Captain Hutcheson, of the B. I. S. N. Company's steam ship Africa as Nautical Assessor of the said court, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the total loss of the British ship Hydree, on the Aboo Muckla reef, about seven miles distant from the port of Jeddah, on the 9th February last.

Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Government to conduct the proceedings, intructed by Mr. Jolly, the assistant Master Attendant.

Fakeerbhoy Mauslabhoy on oath deposed:—I was the Captain or Nacoda of the ship Hydree. She belonged to Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed of Bombay. She was of 620 tons register. She was a full rigged ship. This is her register (handed into Court) I hold a certificate of competency as Captain or Nacoda granted to me by the Government of Bombay, No 47 and dated the 23rd November 1863. My last voyage in the ship Hydree was from Alleppee to Jeddah with a cargo of rice. When we left Calcutta on the 16th December last, the ship was drawing 19 feet 8 inches of water then. We arrived at Alleppee on the 7th January and left on the 13th January last. We discharged some sugar and rice there. The ship was drawing 18½ feet when we left Alleppee, from thence we went direct to Jeddah and arrived off Jeddah on the 8th February last. Our chart was a general chart of the Red Sea. I have been 6 or 7 times to the Port of Jeddah in command of other ships before this voyage. We sighted Jeddah after 12 noon on the 8th February last. I hove to at 4 o'clock p. m. on that day for a Pilot, and the Pilot came on board at half past 4 o'clock. We were about 6 or 7 miles from the anchorage. The wind was north-west. The anchorage bore from the ship E. N. E. distance 6 or 7 miles. There was a fresh breeze. I said to the Pilot, I was not willing to go in that night, but that I will go in tomorrow; the Pilot said do not be afraid I shall take the ship in before sunset. I said all right, thinking there was time. The ship had all plain sail set except the Royals, and two calassees, (topmen) were looking out from the four yard, the others of the crew were on the forecastle preparing the anchors. I was near the Pilot on the poop. We were steering towards a tower or beacon of the height of a man about 2½ or 3 miles distance from the ship. We were going then about 6 or 7 miles an hour. I noticed nothing except the houses on the shore and the shipping. The look out men did not report any thing. The Pilot came on board by himself except a boy who kept in the boat that the pilot came in. The Pilot appeared to be going by marks on shore, porting and starboarding the helm occasionally. In about half an hour the ship suddently struck with great force on a rock. I at once ordered to back all the sails and the carpenter to sound the pumps, and to take soundings fore and aft with the lead. I told the mate to open the ship's hatches. When we first sounded the pumps we found 15 inches water in the hold, but twenty minutes after when we again sounded we found 6 feet of water in the ship. She was bumping all the time. Where the ship struck there was two fathoms of water, and beyond the reef about 3½ and 4 fathoms of water. We saw no broken water before the ship struck or when the ship struck. The Arabs call this reef Aboo Nakahla, this reef is not shown on my chart. After the ship struck we lowered the ship's boats in order to save life, and several valuable things. This was about 6 p.m. At this time the ship was full of water. There were in all 35 souls belonging to the ship and 10 or 11 passengers. There was a fishing boat passing by at the time who come to our assistance, and I sent two men by that boat to report the matter to the British Consul. About 10 or 11 o'clock ight the consul's man came and seeing there was s of saving the ship, I went on shore and re matter to my Agents and the British Consul h. I have been served with the Consul's report ng this matter. I saved the whole of the cargo was all wet and damaged. The ship was not The masts and sails of the ship was brought re. The crew and passengers were all saved. ip was under the orders of the Pilot under whose tions she was steered, and I believe the ship t by his mistake.

he Court.—I guessed that the ship was 6 or 7 rom Jeddah when the Pilot came on board. was no swell when the ship struck but there esh breeze. I have never seen a large scale f the approach to Jeddah.

omedbhoy Cassim said—I was the first mate hip Hydree. I hold a certificate of competency from the Government of Bengal, dated the ovember 1873. I joined the Hydree on the ugust last in Bombay. We started from on the 16th December last, and arrived h on the 8th February last. On that t half-past 4 o'clock the Pilot came I was at Jeddah once before this as a chief Nacoda said to the Pilot it would be better morrow, not to-day; the pilot said we can t before sunset. The Nacoda said all right. en gave orders to make sail, when I took the top-gallant forecastle getting the There was one man on the fore-yard sent to keep on the look out a-head. The Pilot were aft near the compass. When forecastle the wind was fresh and the at the rate of 7 miles an hour. te for three miles. When the as about 5 o'clock, I noticed no re the ship struck nor after she d at once ordered to back the sails er to sound the pumps. There was 15 r in the hold, soon after on sounding gain, there was 6 feet of water in the ip's boats were lowered, after which a ame alongside when the Nacoda sent two British Consul to report the matter. The en came off at 10 o'clock that night and the went on shore. On the next day we commenc moving the ship's cargo and sent some of rew on shore with the cargo, six of the remained with me. On the evening of the 10th bruary the Nacoda came off with all the crew and ved the masts and sails of the ship. Up to the 16th bruary we were engaged in saving the cargo, &c. ter which the ship was breaking up. There was heavy sea on at that time.

By the Court.—There was a heavy sea on when the ship struck. When I was at Jeddah the last time it was about 10 o'clock in the morning when we went in. I was not keeping a look out. I was engaged at the anchor. When the captain sent the man up aloft to look out. I did not hear the man on the look out make any report of anything. I did not hear the pilot give any order shortly before the ship struck. The pilot was constantly giving orders about the steerage of the ship. I was directed by the captain to get the anchors ready and then to keep a look out.

Tar Fakeera said—I was the carpenter of the ship Hydree. The ship was tight when she left Calcutta and made about 7 or 8 inches of water daily. On the morning of the 8th February last she was making her usual quantity of water. The ship struck about half past 4 o'clock P. M. on the 8th February, when I sounded the pumps and found 15 inches of water in the vessel. Shortly after I sounded again and found 6 feet of water in the hold. The water was gaining fast in the ship. Soon after on taking off the hatches the water was close up to the ship's decks. I remained on board the ship until everything that could be saved was saved.

The Nacoda Fakeerbhoy Mouslabhoy was recalled and further examined by the Court.

I sent the two men on the fore-yard to be on the look out, with orders to notice the colour of the water and to report the changes of the same. I did not give orders to any others of the crew to be on the look out. I believe the Pilots at Jeddah navigate the vessel into port by marks on shore. I believe the Pilot was trying to go on the lee side of the reef on which we struck. The Pilot was a man about 35 or 40 years of age. I had known the Pilot on shore before, and I knew him to be a Pilot. I have been into the port of Jeddah on previous occasions at about 11 o'clock in morning and also at 6 o'clock in the evening. Three or four minutes after the Pilot gave the order to keep away the ship struck.

This closed the evidence for the enquiry, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow (Friday) to consider their decision.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following matters were disposed of by Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

RE BOMONJEE MUNCHERJEE.

Mr. Lang appeared in support of a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of discharge granted to him on the 16th February last should not be cancelled.

Mr. Starling opposed the rule for a review of the order of discharge. The case was called on in its turn and insolvent got his discharge in the usual course. No reason whatever had been shown, under section 56 of the Act, why the discharge should not be cancelled. There was no proof adduced of false evidence, improper suppression of evidence, or fraud against the insolvent, who had delivered up valuable property to the Official Assignee, which would produce 50 per cent.

Mr. Lang said it was by an unfortunate mistake of a managing clerk that the discharge was granted on a suppression of material facts. So gross was the conduct of the insolvent considered to be by Mr. Justice Kemball that an application for an interim order was twice refused with [illegible]; and had those facts been brought to his Lordship's notice at the hearing of the petition, the discharge would never have been granted.

The learned Commissioner said the discharge was granted on the 16th February last after the case had been called on in its turn. The reason was said to be that the managing clerk of the opposing creditor's attorney, through an oversight, omitted to give brief to counsel to oppose the discharge. The insolvent, in his Lordship's opinion, was not bound to make out a case against himself, and the affidavits used for the applications for an interim order were on the files of the Court. The carelessness of the clerk was not such a ground as should, under section 56 of the Act, justify the setting aside of an order of discharge unless false evidence, improper suppression of evidence, or fraud was proved against the insolvent. Not one of those conditions was proved here. The rule was therefore discharged with costs.

ALARMING STATE OF THE INSOLVENCY BOARD.
RE L. A. BLASCHECK.

Mr. Mayhew, on behalf of the insolvent, said the case was in his Lordship's list that day; and he was accordingly instructed to appear. Insolvent, who was the manager of the Austrian Trading Company, went to England as his case was on the list of opposed cases and was not likely to come on until his return. A telegram had that day been received from him from Brindisi to state that he would leave for Bombay on the 20th inst. He would be here for a few days, at the end of which he would have to leave for Vienna.

Mr. Telang appeared for an opposing creditor.

His Lordship said he would make no order in the case that day. The case would be put on the list of opposed cases, which was very heavy; and unless his Lordship the Chief Justice made some special arrangement for the opposed cases being disposed of, the probability was that this case would not be reached for a year. The business on the Original side was heavy, and he (Mr. Justice Pinhey) had proposed that he should sit from day to day until the heavy arrear of Insolvency business was cleared.

Mr. Mayhew said that was truly an alarming state of things. It must be very inconvenient to creditors, and harassing to insolvents. He hoped the Chief Justice would at once accede to the proposal to clear the Insolvency file.

His Lordship again said he would make no order in the case at present.

RE DAVIDAS MANEKCHUND.

Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The petition was dismissed on the certificate of the Clerk for want of prosecution, the reason being that insolvent was ill.

Mr. Starling, for the agent of the liquidators of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, opposed the application and read affidavits to show that insolvent had not been ill and was a rich man.

Mr. Budroodin said the London Bank was not a creditor who deserved any sympathy from this Court or any other Court.

Mr. Starling—What about the creditors of the London Bank?

Mr. Budroodin said the case had not been heard on its merits, and hoped his Lordship would, by granting the application, allow it to be heard on its merits.

After some discussion as to the allegations contained in the affidavits, the Commissioner refused the application.

RE OODOWJEE GHEGA.

Mr. Lang, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition and schedule. The original petition was filed on the 19th June last. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE KHIMJEE SOONDERJEE.

Mr. Telang appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Lang for an opposing creditor. By consent, the case was transferred to the long cause list.

RE BHOYDAS GOVERDHUNDAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, an interim order was granted for three months.

RE JOZE DE MELLO.

Mr Budroodin applied for an interim order for the insolvent. The application was not opposed, and an order was granted for three months.

RE GOOLABCHUND NURSEYDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia said the insolvent's petition was dismissed by Mr. Justice Kemball on the ground that he had started in business with very little capital. Insolvent now explained in an affidavit that he had received assurances from friends of assistance in the shape of money which were unfortunately, not carried out, and he failed. He therefore applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE DAVIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, leave was granted to the insolvent to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follows—Hajee Mahomed Osman, a hawker, Rs. 1,530. Dorabjee Bejonjee Mistree, a carpenter, Rs. 1,233. Goolam Nubbee Lalla Meea, a cloth dealer, Rs. 1,016. Sooleman Mahomed, a boatman, Rs. 798 Pandoo Hurry Bhoualay, a toddy-dealer, Rs. 1,190. Mahomed Hoosein Ameeroodin, a broker, Rs. 607. Gaspar Antonio Sarrao, Rs. 1,241. F. J. V. de Azavedo, Rs. 521. Babajee Balcrustna Savunt, a muccadum, Rs. 465. George Coutes, a fitter, Rs. 1,105. Shaik Hoossein Shaik Cassum, a muccadum, Rs. 978. Janardhun Gungadhur, a clerk, Rs. 1,500. Ramjee Coloojee, a tobacco-dealer, Rs. 1,296. Nursey Mahadoo, a tailor, Rs. 835. Tookaram Baliba, a firewood dealer, Rs. 3,188. Joaquim Thomas, a guard, Rs. 1,551. Rustomjee Kaikhosroo, a writer, Rs. 5,398. Shamrao Bhawoo, a clerk, Rs. 339. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Naterwalla, a carpenter, Rs. 1,283. Thomas Watson Brown, a guard, Rs. 828. Thomas Ellis, a master mariner, Rs. 5,046.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

INDIAN SANITATION.

(*Friend of India.*)

THE fatalism, obedience to the Divine Will, apathy, or whatever we please to call it, of the natives of India in sickness or misfortune, has been often commented upon, and it is hard to say whether it is admirable or the reverse. The question depends much upon circumstances, and the good or evil which springs from a blind reliance on the inevitable. Now, at Bombay the other day, the Health Officer of that city writes to a local contemporary on the prevalence of small-pox, and describes the appearance of a room in a five storied house in which there were seven children all suffering from the disease. Mr. Weir goes on to say "some of the children were sleeping in beds stretched on the floors; others were reclining in the laps of their mothers. All of them were evidently taken the greatest care of, and watched with great anxiety; but what I want to draw attention to is, that sitting round these little creatures, covered with the small-pox eruption, were other children and grown up people who gathered round them and handled their clothing without the slightest hesitation or fear. None of the children were attended by any medical man, nor did they intend to call one in. To use their own words, they believed the disease came from God, and why should they not be satisfied and rest contented"? The same sort of philosophy is common enough among the poor and wretched at home. The Irish cottier, with typhus fever in his cabin, will nurse a stricken relative to the last quite careless of the danger of infection, and if asked why he has not applied to the Parish for medical assistance, will reply in just the same words as the Oriental, "It is the will of God, or God's will be done." And it is the same in the back slums of London. The poor nearly always attribute the visitation of illness to the direct will of Providence, and like the "Peculiar People," almost consider it a sin, certainly fruitless, to run counter to what they suppose is the Divine Will. Philosophy of the sort has its advantages, and disadvantages. It is good for the sick in one sense, for their relatives and friends are not afraid to nurse them. Noble lords and fine ladies, to whom certain devout people apply the saying "of such are the Kingdom of Heaven," desert their houses and run away from their children at the first symptom of scarlatina or measles because they have none of this cheap philosophy of the poor, but on the other hand, it must be admitted that the philosophy has its danger in the spread of epidemic disease, the segregation of the sick being uncared for. The frightful devastation caused by fever in Irish bogs, or in London Courts, or the ravages of small-pox in India, may be attributed in a great measure to the utter indifference of the people to sanitory precautions or to medical advice, and what would be admirable if we looked upon it as humble obedience to the Divine Will, becomes hateful when we consider it as a total failure of duty to one's neighbour. No one, whatever his opinions or philosophy may be, has a right to aid the progress of epidemic disease in his own person or dwelling house. He should consider his neighbour, if he does not consider himself, and take precautions for his friend's sake if not for his own. Whether, failing free-will, he should be made to do so by force of law is an open question, but one which we think must be answered in India with decision sooner or later.

It is unfortunately the case that the fatalism of the Natives cannot stand them in good stead in all illness. In cholera they often run away from stricken people, although their own near relatives, so that their philosophy, after all, has little reason in it. They probably regard small-pox as not necessarily infectious, and so have little difficulty in putting their fatalism into practice in connection with it; it is another affair with cholera, there the cry is *Sauve qui peut*, and we see villages and towns sometimes almost deserted except by those who are plague stricken and cannot run. Let the people of India be sufficiently consistent in their principles not to get out of the way of mad dogs, or poisonous snakes, and we may credit the beauty of their religious faith; but, until they do so, we take leave to doubt its sincerity, and would advise even coercive measures to induce them to recognise well ascertained sanitary preventives.

The Health Officer of Bombay, quoted above, declares that both he himself, and his predecessor in office, advocated compulsory vaccination, though he admits objections to the measure. "Were vaccination forced upon the people, it is just possible that a strong prejudice might be created against it, and what there is now every possibility of seeing usefully adopted, and after a time gladly welcomed, might be regarded with suspicion, if it did not meet with bitter opposition." This theory is quite in accordance with our old system of Indian Government—conciliation at any price; but, it is at least questionable whether a Government, a civilized and Christian Government too, is justified in sacrificing public health to caste or ignorance. If there was any doubt about the efficacy of vaccination, we might give the native Conservatives the benefit of it, and let it alone, but in fact there is none, and the spread of small-pox through prejudice in a country like India we can only regard as a blot upon our administration.

The "bitter opposition" which Government officials perceive in forcing anything English and sensible upon the natives of this country, is common enough, but it seems to us that it exists in their fancy rather than in fact. In effect, we govern Orientals too much as if they were Englishmen. The easy compliance of the oriental character with the inevitable, as shewn in their acceptance of the small-pox as the Divine Will, might teach our statesmen a lesson if they cared to read it. No people in the world, we believe, are more ready and willing to obey than the people of India, but no weakness must be shown in the enforcement of rule, or they will resent it. Children are much the same. Tell Master Tom he must go to school, and he will go, but argue with him on the point, or hesitate in sending him, and [illegible] his teeth at once against his beneficent parent. We talk of paternal government here, but the term is perfectly ridiculous when from paternal timidity we are unable to govern the people for their own good. Thousands and thousands of the native population, we veritably believe, fall victims annually to cholera, small-pox, and typhus, whose lives might have been saved but for this timidity in things relating to native prejudice or suspicion of motive—a timidity, too, so exaggerated in imagination since the greased cartridge scare, that we can scarcely recognise it as reasonable or becoming any Government. Many things we force upon the Natives are far more hateful than sanitation, yet we have no hesitation in compelling them to accept them. Our jurisdiction, for instance, is as repugnant to their ideas of justice as anything can well be, and if we could except a revolt to come from anything it would be from the grinding powers we accord to money-lenders, or from the tedious litigation of our law courts; but no, the natives accept the rigorous tyranny of our law as the inevitable, and have nothing in combination to say against it because they perceive we are very much in earnest in giving it them. Neither will they show any formidable front against special taxation. They know that when the *sirkar* imposes a tax they must endure, but is a tax or mofussil law even, a burden so grievous to bear as the mortality which arises from improper or neglected sanitation—mortality which sweeps India from end to end of hosts of, let us say, self-sacrificed victims annually?

It is our impression, based upon a considerable experience of the native character, that there are no laws which would be so easily imposed upon the India people as sanitary laws, were they enforced with the proper amount of vigor. But unluckily, whenever the thing is attempted, the vigor is wanting. Our Government appears to regard sanitary science as some abstract matter unconnected with the great principle of Indian Administration, whereas it would be more proper to consider it as one of the first duties a civilized and Christian Government owes to an ignorant and childish population. That population cannot take care of itself in the way of the most ordinary precautions against epidemic disease, and, this being the case, it seems the duty of Government to take care of it. Our but sanitary authorities tell us, and indeed have verified their statements in practice, that there are certain simple sanitary laws, every day disregarded in India, which must be obeyed under penalty of such epidemics as cholera, typhus, and small-pox. We know and recognise these laws, but we do not enforce them. We prefer, in a word, to allow the people to spread disease among themselves by filthy habits or gross ignorance rather than save their lives and our credit by a little wholesome vigour in their enforcement.

"GAMANA GAMANA."

(*Madras Times.*)

THERE are few things more surprising than the impudence, for it is scarcely to be called audacity, with which Indian cold season travellers record their impressions of the country and their acquaintance with the people. They see a good deal of Anglo-India, a little of Native life along the lines of railway, some Baboo society, and an occasional Maharaja; and forthwith they begin lecturing men who have passed their lives in India on India, and men who, even in all that time, have only gathered a very superficial knowledge of what to Englishmen here is our Asian mystery. Sometimes we fancy that these *doctrinaire* tourists receive their impressions of India from their butlers, and, indeed, after reading Mr. Grant Duff's *magnum opus*, one can well imagine that remarkable statesman holding much political discussion with his boy Ramasawmy, and profiting largely from that swarthy servitor's ideas of things in general.

The latest peripatetic Solon, who has devoted a holiday to our instruction, is Professor Monier Williams, whose knowledge of ancient Sanscrit is an excuse, perhaps, for his laying down the law on the Indian politics of the present day. Old fancies worked into what he thinks are facts, forms the chief wares of the professor, and it says much for the Minerva-like wisdom of our day that this Sanscrit scholar should have got a Bombay Judge and a company of distinguished Parsees to applaud the notion of an Indian Institute at Oxford. Especially so, since the assumed benefits to be derived from the proposed institute are mostly, if not altogether, based upon the acquaintance with I dia and her people which the professor has pricked up this cold weather. Professor Williams, in his address on the proposed Indian College at Oxford, the other day, relates a humorous anecdote, which has a certain significance beyond his discernment. "I said at Calcutta I had come to India for *Prama*, that is to say, that I might take a true measure of the country, and form a right estimate of its condition and its needs. Some of the Calcutta newspapers made me say that I had come for *prema*—a Sanscrit word which means love." As did the natives who came in contact with this English pundit also, will be bound. To their comprehension it is much more reasonable that the Professor is in pursuit of their ladies than their enlightenment. The fact is, that though these philanthropic tourists affect to understand the Indian people thoroughly in three months, the Indian people do not understand their benefactors at all, though it would seem that understanding on one side was quite as necessary as understanding on the other.

However, it is always the role of this sort of tourist to take it as accepted that the Indian people are regarding him as a truly wondrous and original benefactor. Without this idea, his schemes would have no political weight, but with it, such a proposal as to *kuskus* India with tatties along the West Coast, would be swallowed by evangelical society in England. All at once, and with suspicious rapidity, we think, the most cordial relations seem to be established between these political bagmen and the Natives although it takes old Indians years and years of study and of exile to acquire even a smattering of knowledge regarding the inner life of the people. How is this mutual understanding and social amalgam brought about between Professors and two hundred millions of exclusives? The secret would be worth money to the Indian administration, if it could be found out; but unluckily the professors are unable to disclose it. The advantage, however, of Governments living away from the governed is shewn in the ease and rapidity with which people, only slightly acquainted with the natives, can "take a true measure of the country, and form a right estimate of its condition and needs."

Professor Williams has a great idea of the advantages accruing from what he calls in Sanscrit, *Gamana Gamana*. This, being translated, does not mean, as the irreverent suppose, simply gammon, but similar touring, on the part of the Hindus, to that which the professor found so advantageous for himself. *Gamana, Gamana* signifies, in fact, the Hindu in London Society, the Hindu at Oxford, and the Hindu everywhere. It is also the synopsis of our professor's idea on all things Indian. Only make these Asiatics Europeans, and the whole mystery will be solved. It is such an easy thing, too, according to Mr. Williams. What are caste prejudices, bigotry, hatred of foreigners, fondness for their own customs and traditions, as obstacles to these travelling philosophers? A *bagatelle*. The Hindus have simply to *gamana gamana* in order to become Englishmen in thought, if not in colour and appearance. And yet, with a certain inconsistency, not uncommon to his kind, our Indian regenerator of six weeks says, "Where can be found more filial affection, more conjugal affection, more family devotion, more love for the *Janmabhumi* (or place of birth,) more *sitas* (or faithful wives) than in India?"—Virtues which, we should think, must tend sadly to interfere with *Gamana Gamana*, or—in Mrs. Brown's peculiar English—gadabouting. There will be rest, however, for the wandering Native when the Indian "ward" at Oxford, if we may call it so, is a thing of fact. Here Ramasawmy may become a College Don with a weakness for old port and Greek iambics. Here he may cast his skin as a benighted heathen, and come out in a cap and gown, orthodox and respectable. If only for the fun of the thing, we could wish the Indian ward at the Oxford Hospice for wandering natives to become an accomplished fact; but there is little likelihood of the idea ever going beyond speech-making, for travelling philanthropists are not the people to find more than the words for their schemes. The Hindus, we suppose, will be asked to find the money, and we are much mistaken if they will do anything of the sort.

On the whole, it is to be considered a pity that men of any kind of distinction cannot take a holiday trip in India without either propounding some scheme for the regeneration of the people, or writing a book upon the country. They pay a poor compliment to the Government which must be frightfully ineffective, to judge from their schemes. And India does not require these labours from her English tourists any more than other countries nearer Great Britain. People have left off writing books of travels in Italy, and proposals for the regeneration of the French, and we really do not see why Hindustan should be worse treated than France and the French. The Suez Ditch has destroyed all the romance of the Orient, and the world ought to be sick by this time of palm trees and *suttees*. Nevertheless—most awful reflection!—This Royal tour now ended will indubitably increase, by the number of half the Prince's suite and following, the quantity of false impressions of India which exist at present; and how many schemes of regeneration there are "to follow," the genius of folly only knows.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—From the *Public Health*, No. 41, vol III., October 20th, 1875: "Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the dark-coloured oil, it requires no lengthened experience to show which is preferable to the patient and beneficial to his case. Leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Möller's is the principal kind. We must mention that, unlike many articles of commerce, Möller's cod liver oil has not been allowed to deteriorate in quality as it has increased in sale. From comparison of two examinations of Möller's oil, one made nearly two years ago, and the other within the last month, if there were any perceptible difference between the two samples, it was rather in favour of that recently examined, showing that the manufacturers are determined not to relax their efforts to keep the oil in its acknowledged high position in the market. Sold by all chemists in capsuled half-pint and pint bottles. London depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

CLERGY AND LAITY ON THE CONTINENT.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

A RECENT address of the Burgomaster of Brussels shows in a very interesting way what in our day, and in a thoroughly Roman Catholic country, is the position of Roman Catholic laymen who decline to place themselves at the feet of the Roman Catholic clergy. Belgium, as the theatre of a struggle between laymen or Liberals, and the clergy with their devotees, presents an extremely instructive spectacle. In almost every other Continental country the relations of Liberal laymen with the Church are strongly affected by the most profound of disturbing causes—the expectation or the recollection of war. There is a general impression abroad that Ultramontanism is somehow enlisted on the side of French hopes or desires, and hence a manifest tenderness towards it is diffusing itself in France, which extends even to the most advanced politicians. M. Gambetta and his newspaper are striving to wean the French Radical party from the extreme hostility to the Church which it contracted during the Empire, and his declarations against the new university law seem to us to have been made not a little against the grain. Everybody, again, remembers that the pretext for Prince Bismarck's violent ecclesiastical policy was the alleged necessary operation of the Vatican decrees in turning every sincere Roman Catholic into a sympathizer with France; and, though it is all but inconceivable that this policy in its integrity can last beyond his life or that of the German Emperor, it is far from unlikely that German Parliaments and Princes will for a long while be in search of expedients for compelling the Roman Catholic clergy to participate in the national spirit. But Belgium exists on condition of abstinence from war. She has the means of making a desperate resistance to any Power which attacks her independence, but she is under no temptation to adjust her internal policy so as to attract any one Power as an ally or to strengthen herself against any one enemy. The contest between the lay and clerical parties is proceeding therefore in Belgium in a natural [illegible] on a free and open field.

The admissions of the speaker to whom we have referred are as instructive as his complaints. The Clerical or Catholic party has now a majority in both the Belgian Chambers, and is in possession of the Belgian Government; nor does there seem to be any present prospect of overthrowing its ascendancy. The speaker makes no complaint of it. He allows that the Ministers and their parliamentary followers are reasonable and moderate men; and in point of fact there is no more reason for charging the present Belgian Government with reactionary Catholicism than for charging the present English Government with reactionary Toryism. The actual grievance of the Belgian Liberals is the unvaried language of the Catholic clergy and of the clerical press on all civil matters. They say that a combined attack of the most formidable kind is being made on all the institutions which Belgium obtained on her severance from Holland; and they directly trace the policy of the clergy to the Vatican decrees. It was nothing new in Belgium that the Pope condemned freedom of thought and the liberty of the press, since in point of fact one of the most violent and explicit documents containing that condemnation was addressed by the predecessor of the present Pope to a Belgian prelate. Nor was there the least novelty in the knowledge that the right of nations to govern themselves and to shake off the dominion of "legitimate" rulers had been labelled as a deadly error in the Syllabus of Pius the Ninth. For, in truth, the Syllabus itself is thoroughly well known to have been levelled at the Belgian prelates and devout Belgian laymen who had listened with enthusiasm to Montalembert's eloquent advocacy of a free Church within a free State. What is said is that opinions of the Roman Court which were comparatively innocuous once have become actively mischievous since the Vatican Decrees. Those who deny that the affirmation of the Pope's infallibility has made any difference in the principles and practice of the Roman Catholic Church would do well to explain how it is that, in the only European community in which they have perfectly free action, the clergy have completely changed their language and policy since the Pope was declared to be infallible. Evidently, as the Belgian Liberals urge, the clergy and their organs have accepted the Vatican Decrees in a logical spirit. Before 1870 they did not seriously believe that a man who held parliamentary government to be an excellent system, or lay education to be permissible, or the freedom of the press to be preferable to a censorship, or the series of Popes to have included many audacious aggressors on the province of civil government, was "anathema;" but now authority has been reflected back from an infallible source on the condemnation of these positions, and they are ranked for all practical purposes with denial of the articles of the Nicene Creed. The whole artillery of modern Roman Catholic revivalism is, according to the Belgian laity, employed systematically in aiding the storm of the positions upon which modern institutions are erected. New miracles, new cults, and new religious exercises; the water of Lourdes, the sacred heart, the convulsions of ecstatic nuns, and the organized pilgrimages; are all made to teach the lesson that the modern belief in national and political liberty is a delusion of the human spirit left to itself.

A great deal of this address is worthy of attention beyond the borders of Belgium. The admission that the lay leaders of the Catholic party do not share in the deleterious enthusiasm of the clergy bears out the tenor of the reply made by the most moderate and learned Roman Catholics of this country to Mr. Gladstone's attacks on the Vatican Decrees. You should not judge, they said, the Catholic Church by the Popes. They have always been extravagant in their assertions and demands, but they have not drawn the laity after them and not all the clergy. The sympathy of the lay portion of the Church with modern ideas will always act as an effective check on Papal and clerical exaggerations. No doubt the Belgium Liberals would demur to this last proposition, if they were asked why they pretended to be afraid of the Catholic clergy when they had nothing to say against the lay politicians who had been returned to Parliament by clerical influence. They would say that they were afraid of the next generation of Catholic laymen, not of the present. Even the moderate Catholic leaders in Belgium are obliged to admit in principle the right of the clergy to educate the young, and doubtless their own children are brought up under clerical superintendence. But clerical education will undergo the same change as the Catholic pulpit and the Catholic press. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the mature Roman Catholics of any constitutionally governed European country were brought up in hatred of their Government. If they turned out Absolutists, Legitimists, or ultra-Tories, the tinge of opinion came from other sources. But the opinions instilled since 1870 into a young Catholic by his clerical schoolmaster or tutor must necessarily be anti-liberal, and, indeed, anti-political, unless the logic of the Vatican Decrees is set at defiance.

No doubt it ought to be a consolation to Englishmen that Cardinal Manning has, or wishes to be thought to have, a sneaking kindness for Magna Charta and for the momentous train of consequences which it drew after it. His historical argument is not indeed very valuable, for he urges that the Pope who condemned it censured not its contents but the manner in which it was obtained from the King—which, age for age, is something like advising disobedience to an Act of Parliament not because you think it a bad one, but because you disapprove of the arguments which were used in its favour by its supporters. But it is only just to say that, as Cardinal Manning is an Englishman and has been a Protestant, he may be safely acquitted of any sincere dislike of free institutions. Moreover, the English Catholic clergy are controlled more than outward appearance testify by the English Catholic laity who again are themselves directly controlled by the traditions of a long alliance with Liberalism and indirectly by the influence of the Protestant world which they touch at so many points. It is to be seen whether the denationalization which is extending to the English Catholic clergy will produce a different state of things in another generation. But the true lesson of Belgian politics ought to be for Ireland. Ireland has a more ignorant and bigoted peasantry than Belgium, an even more powerful episcopate and priesthood, and lay political leaders less educated, less able, less single-minded, and less independent in their private circumstances; if the dreams of the Home Rulers came true, she would probably have about as much intellectual and political freedom as Tibet under the Grand Lama.

PRINCE BISMARCK ON THE GERMAN PRESS.

(*From the "Times" Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

AFTER a prolonged indisposition, Prince Bismarck unexpectedly appeared in Wednesday's sitting of the German Parliament and imparted interest to what otherwise would have been dull, routine work. Though he knew his amendment to the Press Laws would be rejected on the third reading as it had been on the two preceding ones, the Prince thought it advisable to profit by the opportunity for unbosoming himself on the much-discussed subject of journalism.

"He began by laying down the principle on which he proceeded when advocating a measure which he was aware would be thrown out the moment he had finished speaking. In his opinion, one of the great distinctions between a Constitutional Monarchy and a Republic was that in the former a Minister might introduce any Bill he thought it necessary to enact, even though he was fully convinced that his proposition would not be approved. After this preliminary he launched at once into the midst of the argument, according to his wont. When we urged the necessity of holding journalists responsible for circulating false rumours, this, he said, was because of the illegitimate use lately made of unrestricted liberty of speech. War rumours were being bandied about a little too often at the expense of Germany. As early as 1863, the Belgian Press had begun talking of Prussia's intention of annexing all Germany and Holland France being indemnified by getting Belgium, the Rhine, and what not. This talk had never ceased, though Holland was on the best possible terms with Germany, and protected by the pacific sentiments prevailing on either side the frontier. Again, the whole interval between 1866 and 1870 was filled up by foreign papers charging Germany with sinister designs against France; and now that war was over, a war begun by France and carried on merely for defence by Germany, fresh inventions were being got up, not only abroad, but also at home. This lying system culminated last year in the assertion that Germany was about to go to war with France incontinently. In order that this daring asseveration might gain credence, it was given out that the war trumpet had been first sounded by a journal in connexion with the German Government. Now be admitted that until a short time ago the Government had occasionally had recourse to the *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* to publish communications upon their foreign policy. But even at the time when this connexion existed the Government had nothing to do with the other contents of that paper. Moreover, the articles inserted had been very rarely written by him, Prince Bismarck; nor had he, the Prince, had anything to do with whatever other information might have been vouchsafed that paper by members of the Foreign Office. But, although his personal connexion with the paper in question had been very slight, he had been held reponsible for every line printed in it, for every notion attributed to it. He therefore thought it incumbent upon him to declare, once and again, that the Foreign Office had no longer any relations with any paper except the *Official Gazette* and the *Provincial Correspondence*. After this distinct declaration on his part, any one speaking of semi-official correspondence inspired by the Foreign Office must know that he was telling a lie. If there were any diplomatic intelligence that regularly found its way into the German press, it proceeded from foreign Legations accredited to this country. It was no doubt convenient for foreign diplomatists every now and then to publish this or that through the Press, and it was easy to understand that Correspondents are happy to oblige diplomatists on condition of receiving counter services in return. If a correspondent earned a great deal of money by providing half-a-dozen papers with diplomatic intelligence, he would no doubt consider it a profitable transaction to oblige his informants in return. This was all very well, but unfortunately diplomatists were in the habit of telling correspondents only what they wished to be known, or what they were desirous to make others believe. Hence this flood of misrepresentations and mistakes, hence the constant recurrence of alarming rumours, which had such a deplorable effect, preventing the renewal of confidence and the revival of business. It was true the greed of the public for sensational intelligence was even more to be censured than the spirit that truckles to it. Now-a-days people wanted to be informed about foreign relations in preference to anything else. They were curious to hear what a French Deputy had said, but loath to read up some question of domestic policy, however immediately important to themselves. It was this morbid hankering after startling events which last Spring invested the warlike prognostications of a Berlin paper with undue weight. It was true, no war would be kindled by newspaper articles. All war was brought on by minorities, or in absolute States by Sovereigns and Cabinets, the majority being always opposed to hostilities; but much money was lost if the public allowed themselves to be frightened into apprehensions of war. He had nothing to do with the alarming article published last Spring in the *Berlin Post*. He had never had any article written for that paper, as far as he could remember. Besides, he had to ask them to consider that even if there were a Minister intent upon war, no war could be declared in this country without the consent of His Majesty—a Sovereign too pacific, too old, and too successful in previous campaigns to wish for war. If he (Bismarck) had really intended to go to war with France last Spring, on the mere excuse that France was reorganizing her army, the German Parliament would probably have recommended him to a lunatic asylum, and not allowed him any money for the execution of so mad a scheme. Germany had nothing to gain by war with France, and feeling safe and comfortable within her frontiers, was free from any wish to acquire more. What aggravated matters last Spring was the fact that some diplomatists were deceived by persons in high positions, though not officially entitled to represent the German Government. Upon the whole, he must say that political telegrams were generally concocted at places the least likely to know what was going on. They were sent to the Reuter and Havas agencies, those nurseries of sensational canards, whence they made the round of the Press. Political speculators vied with financial speculators in leading the public astray, and it was therefore a serious and important question to consider whether the propagators of such rumours should not be held responsible by law."

From diplomatic spheres Prince Bismarck then passed on to a very different region of the social universe—Communism:—

"Socialistic journals, he said, had recently done immense harm, and had done so without let or hindrance. The poor people who subscribed for socialistic papers read but one journal, and were perverted by that one. They had an indistinct idea that they were badly off, which was no doubt true, and they, therefore, were ever ready to believe the insane promises held out by the socialistic journals. The result was that the German operative no longer worked as much and as well as did the English and French, and that German manufactories could no more compete in the great markets of the world. A nation that had been industrious and steady to a proverb had, by the incessant agitation of the Socialistic Press, been brought to this sad pass. If Parliament were really determined to throw out the Bills submitted to them; if they really thought that these things should be tolerated in future, some other Bill, he hoped, would be introduced next Session and a compromise effected on this urgent question. He did not deem it at all wise or safe to ignore socialistic utterances as the House were pleased to do. Matters had already reached such a pitch that the assassins and incendiaries of the Paris Commune had been praised by a member of the German Parliament, in the German Parliament, without any one saying a word in reply. Perhaps no reply was necessary on such an extreme occasion, but there were many other instances when it would be perferable to contradict the statements and prophecies of these pernicious betrayers."

Socialism disposed of, the Chancellor proceeded to the concluding topic of his speech:—

"The German Press, he contended, had lately displayed such a want of urbanity and such marked predilection for calumny and personal innuendo, that something should be done to stop these dishonourable doings. Ministers had been infamously accused of following the dictates of personal interest when acting on behalf and for the good of the State. A Berlin journal had artfully circulated these calumnies in a form which, while it was perfectly intelligible, precluded prosecution. He could not help saying that any one subscribing for such a paper was indirectly assisting in the propagation of disgraceful lies. If the public would only form a league and rendered these accesses impossible, by condemning them, as they deserved, much might be effected without applying to the Law Courts."

This closed the discursive speech of the Chancellor, a full report of which would fill some three columns of your paper. Two gentlemen rose to reply, an Ultramontane and a Socialist. The Ultramontane, Herr Windhorst, said he had reason to believe that war was considered imminent last Spring, not because announced by a portion of the Press, but because there were other symptoms to indicate its approach. To this Prince Bismarck retorted that he certainly did not believe everything put forward by Herr Windhorst, but he had never before been rude enough to say as much. He therefore repeated his previous assertion in a positive and official manner. Germany had no wish to go to war last Spring, nor was she disposed or likely to do so now. As to the Oriental question introduced by the preceding speaker, the slightest acquaintance with geography must convince any one that if there should be war the Germans would be the last to be affected by it.

The scene concluded by a Socialistic member using the most violent language while defending his party against the charges preferred by the Premier. Though the Socialistic member forgot himself by gesticulating in a style which might, according to Parliamentary usage, have been considered offensive, Prince Bismarck sat very still, and finally suffered his amendment to be thrown out without moving a muscle.

FROM SCEPTRE TO SCISSORS.

(*Semi-Topical Triflers by Herbet Compton.*)

SOME time ago in the course of peregrination I was detained for a few days at Cape Town, and while waiting for a vessel to carry me to my ultimate destination, I put up at the Imperial Hotel. There was plenty to do to pass the time—Simon's bay had to be visited, a charming little town so perfectly adapted for spending a honeymoon in, that hardly a naval officer on the station can resist getting married. There was Wellington that could be reached by train, journeying over the longest railway in South Africa. There was Winburg, where they made wine, and very good wine too; there was Robben Island, where they kept the convicts, and very bad convicts too; and there were numerous other spots of local celebrity, with a good deal of the local and a very little of the celebrity. When each day's excursion was finished, I was always certain of a very good dinner, and the ways and means of passing a not unpleasant evening at the Imperial Hotel on my return. Perhaps it was that I was uncommonly hungry, or perhaps it was that our sleek and unctuous host, M. Vulpine, was a paragon of hotel keepers, but anyhow such mailloniaises, such cutlets, such ragouts, such sauces, and the like, as he gave us to discuss I have never seen equalled in South Africa, and seldom excelled elsewhere. After dinner there was an "elegant and well-fitted bar," to retire to, where one might smoke the priceless post-prandial pipe and imbibe the pellucid evening potation. It was always full of people, passengers from the ships and steamers, guests from up-country, homeward-bounders from the diggings, and stray visitors from the town, and any one who knew how to speak English, French, German, Dutch, or Hebrew, could always be certain of a chat, if he was not over particular to whom he addressed himself.

I remember one night lolling listlessly on the sofa, and regarding the various men drinking, and making merry at the bar, amidst a fusilade of champagne and soda-water corks that flew about the room to the imminent peril of those who were short-sighted, and discussing their merits and nationalities with a friend who sat next me. There were Englishmen there, men and boys of good family and manners who were probably bent on trying their luck, which in such cases is synonymous to losing their money, on experimental farming in the Old Colony, Natal, the Free State, or the Trans Vaal. There were Jews with hooked noses and talon like fingers, with horrible teeth and unshorn bristling chins, bound for the diamond fields. There were diggers returning from those enchanted and seductive regions, clad in uncouth garments and huge thigh boots, who were drinking champagne as though it was beer, and ostentatiously bragging of their good fortune. There were others too of the same breed, but more cautious with their money, who restricted their potations to a modest three and a half-fingers of gin or whisky, but who were none the less loud in their protestations of wonderful "finds," which, strange to say, invariably happened with an almost incredible regularity in the claim *next* to theirs! There were two men of guilty and sinister appearance who were reported to have been the instigators of many pilgrimages to worthless creeks up at the Lydenburg Gold Fields, and who for their misdilected philanthropy had been obliged to bid an unwilling and uncongenial farewell to the South African El Dorado. There were Germans who paid with manifest reluctance for the bottled beer that was so much more expensive than their own loved lager, and so much less "filling at the price." There were dandies and exquisites, "fresh importations from the Old country, and just to hand by the last mail steamer," who were got up "regardless," and like goods in a shop window, best adapted for show. Men of aristocratic quality, of eminent respectability, of sleepy stupidity, of volatile vivacity, of uncivilised barbarity, of questionable honesty, and of unquestionable dishonesty: diamond seekers, gold seekers, fortune seekers, situation seekers, health seekers: good, bad, and indifferent, all were there, mingled in one conglomerated mass, and blended like ink and water, startling the dull echoes of the still night with loud and merry laughter, with snatches from favourite operas and popular songs, with bad language, and with strong expletives.

As I was gazing at this motley throng, my friend, whose name was Jarvis, attracted my attention to a nimble and volatile little man, whose appearance,

as striking as his orator

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that I presently saw the little creole order "glasses round," and pay for them, I think he must have lost his wager; and Jarvis remarked as he noticed him cautiously counting out the chips, that he looked as if he could not well afford to part with them.

For the next half-hour we lost sight of him, and then suddenly my friend exclaimed, "Hullo! where has the little creole dwarf gone to?" and turning his head round to look, perceived with astonishment that he was sitting next him on the sofa!

Seeing that Jarvis was aware of his proximity, and possibly discerning a look of awkward uneasiness on his face, the creole said with a look of offended dignity, "And so you do think I am a leetle creole dwarf? *Sacr-re* but I tell you no; Monsieur, I tell you *No!*"

"I regret extremely that I should have spoken so slightingly of you," answered Jarvis, "but I was not aware of your presence, and indeed I thought you had left the house!"

"And what business, Monsieur, have you to think? It this the bureau of a Republican Journal that you should air your insulting opinions so freely and so loud?"

"I presume I have as much business to think as I choose," responded Jarvis, who wasn't the mildest of men, somewhat warmly, "and you certainly would be no hindrance to the freedom of my expression!" and he bathed him in the most elaborate smile of contempt that he was capable of.

"*Sacr-re nom de Dieu!* But you Englishmans do think you are *les empereurs de l'univers*, and can spit on all who are not of your own race! But I tell you no; Monsieur, I tell you *No!*" In the sudden violence of his anger the little man had risen to his feet, and he stood before Jarvis in a menacing attitude. His black eyes glistened with the vehemence of his rage, his teeth were ground together, his sallow face was perfectly livid, and his puny little fists were lifted high above his head. It was easy to perceive that he was under the influence of liquor, and the foolishness of Jarvis's challenge was patent to all. However, it was too late to retract, for the people in the room had collected around the pair, and forming a circle inquired what was the matter.

"Gentlemen" said Jarvis, "this little man has taken dire offence at some expressions I used concerning him and in his hearing, when I was not aware that he was present, and in our discussion which ensued I fear I have made matters worse by not alluding to him quite as respectfully as I ought, and as his bearing most undeniably demands," and he pointed in an apologetical way at the little creole, and smiled satirically.

"R-espectfully!" burst out the other; "You goddam Englishman, you do talk of me as though I was a *gamin*, a *garçon*, a German," the latter in accents of indescribable disgust, "*Sacr-re Tonner-r-e!* and do you know who I am? Can you tell me that?"

"Indeed, I cannot," replied Jarvis calmly, keeping his temper most admirably. "All I know is that you make use of very strong French expressions, and fly into a terrible temper over a trifle. Combining the two circumstances, I should say you were of French extraction—with a touch of the tarbrush, he added in a lower tone.

"*Oui*, fellow! I am a Frenchm—"

Now, as Jarvis told me afterwards, he feels congenial when he is termed "old" fellow, and highly gratified if any any one is kind enough to remark that he is a "jolly" fellow, and justly proud if he is called a "fine" fellow, and he has no personal objection to being d——d, as long as it is qualified by being combined with "good" fellow. But to be called "fellow" without any of the aforewrit adjectives, and to be called fellow in a tone of withering contempt, and to be called fellow, for want of handier abuse, and to be called fellow by a mannikin Frenchman, only about two thirds as tall as himself and half as broad, was a trifle too much. And that was the reason that he deliberately, yet withal gently, placed his hand on the little man's shoulder, and made him involuntarily assume a recumbent position upon the couch, which luckily stood near to receive his body. But he was on his feet again in a second, bouncing up with all the elasticity of a tennis ball, and he only restrained himself by a great (and discreet) effort, from personally assaulting Jarvis with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. Seeing the disadvantage under which he laboured by reason of his short statue, he sprung upon the couch in order to obtain a more commanding position. And there he stood trembling with impotent passion, like a little viper rearing itself up upon its tail, if such an action on its part were possible, and from that comparatively exalted position he poured forth the vials of his wrath upon the devoted head of poor Jarvis in the following torrent of abusive language:

"Goddam! and I do still call you fellow! *Oui!* I am a Frenchman! and who are you? You are an Englishman, and *voila!* I do call you English fellow! And I—I who you do laugh at! I am the descendant of the greatest man of the greatest nation of this great world! My ancestors ruled millions with the single word that fell from his lips. There is no blood more blue than mine, no heart is more proud, no name is more *magnifique*! And you English fellow, you do dare to call *me* 'Creole Dwarf.' *Sapristi!* but there was a time, when, if your ancestors had been in Paris they would have tr-rembled at the very whisper of the name I bear. Men heard it, and they left wife and fortune and *la belle patrie* and fled into unknown exile! Mothers heard it, and were delivered of monsters, hideosities, frightful abortions! Children heard it and grew pale and hid themselves, crying! And he?—*He* could bathe in the blood of kings and princes and nobles! He had but to command and it was done—to order and he was obeyed! I, English fel-low! spring from the same loins as he did; his blood is my blood; his forefathers are my forefathers; his name is my name! And you have called ME," and he pronounced the monosyllable with indescribable bombast, "Dwarf! Creole! Bah! I do spit upon you! (he didn't) I do tweek your nose (he didn't) I do box your ear (he didn't). I do make you miserable, I do put you into confusion!"

It may seem strange that Jarvis did not stop the irascible little man's wrath before he got thus far. But, as I have observed, the Creole was labouring (like a wine ship in a storm) under a heavy cargo of liquor; and, moreover, the audience were so evidently amused at the scene, that Jarvis perceived at once be would lose no dignity by letting it go on. After stopping a few seconds to gain breath, and to wipe the perspiration from his brow, during which time such expressions as "Go it, froggy!" "Cheer up, my peony!" "Mind and don't loose your temper Mossoo!" seems to encourage rather than dismay him, the Creole continued the attack, and asked,

"And what is it that you have to say, you Englishman? I do demand an explanation!"

"Really I do not see that any explanation is necessary," answered Jarvis. "What little there was to explain I have explained, and now the only thing that appears to me inexplicable is—yourself!"

"And you are not the only man that shall find me so," shrieked the Creole, who had got up steam and was full speed ahead again. "The wisest man in the world cannot understand me; cannot comprehend the vast emotions of my bosom, the exalted aspirations of my soul, the mysterious magic of my name! You laugh, fel-low! Ah! *parole d'honneur*, but you shall weep, and I shall make you weep. My curse shall send you to your tomb, my judgment shall follow you there!"

"By Jove! gentlemen," exclaimed Jarvis, turning to the audience with a humourous expression on his face. "I have solved the riddle of this mannikin sphinx! He says his judgment will follow me to my grave; and no doubt it is the very experienced judgment of an ambitious funeral contractor!"

"Funeral contractor," yelled the little man hardly able to contain himself. "*Sapristi!* but I will contract for the funerals of the whole world! Ah! you do not know me! I do laugh at you (he scowled fiendishly!) I bear a name more terrible than those of princes, kings, emperors, saints, deities! And you, all of you! English fel-lows, German fel-lows, Jew fel-lows, do stand there with your great mouths wide open, like the fishes when they are dead. You cannot understand me! Who are you? Children. Who were your fathers? Who were your ancestors? They were but the ingredients of the stepping-stones by which *my* fathers and *my* ancestors rose to power, born to be slaves, to be tools, to be trampled under foot, and then to die and be forgotten, like dogs, like rats, like cockroaches!"

A tremendous burst of laughter at this highly original sally here checked his speech, and while it echoed through the room he gesticulated with greater force than ever, stamping his feet and fuming and spitting like a madman. Presently, when the uproar had subsided a little and he could be heard, he continued:

"Bah! but why do I stop to talk to such as you! It is foolish! And you fellow (addressing himself to Jarvis) you shall one day tr-remble that you did insult me, and curse the evil fate that did bring you, the offspring of a vile English dog, into contact with the decendant of the King of men!"

He paused breathless, and then jauntily putting his hat on his head, prepared to go. But his last illogical and insulting assumption of Jarvis's paternity had been too much for my friend, who seizing him by the scruff of the neck, said:

"You infernal little imp, if you don't retract every insult you have uttered against my countrymen, and give me a most ample apology, I'll knock the softness out of your head and the conceit out of your stomach, while these gentlemen will no doubt kindly perform 'Rule Britannia.'"

The little Creole stood for a moment white and motionless as a marble statue. Then I saw his little black glittering eyes roll round till they caught Jarvis's, and he muttered—

"*Diable!*"

"Will you apologise?" demanded Jarvis, with a sternness I did not give him credit for. "It's your last chance."

For a few seconds the Creole seemed irresolute, but I think Jarvis's earnestness sobered him. Suddenly, and like magic, his whole demeanour changed, and Jarvis loosened his hold. Retiring a few steps, he arranged his disordered dress, drew his hand daintily through his tangled hair, cast an admiring side-glance at his image reflected in a neighbouring mirror, and then taking off his hat loftily and bowing exceedingly low.

"Monsieur, *Mille Pardons!* Gentlemen, I am sorry. Accept my humble apologies," he said.

"Good," responded Jarvis. "And now your name, that these gentlemen may know it and tr-remble," he added sarcastically.

For a moment the old fierce look returned in the Creole's face, and with a gesture of passion he started forward, but quickly recollecting his situation, he was suavity itself again, and without another word he drew forth a tattered old pocket book, and opening it with the air of a duke dispensing a five pound note to charity, he fumbled a while a[illegible] its contents and [illegible]ally drew out a somewhat [illegible]y card [illegible]ich he handed to Jarvis [illegible]ous and [illegible]ed manner. The[illegible] round, [illegible] room with[illegible] [illegible]n em- [illegible]d and i[illegible]nnikin [illegible] gis[illegible]cribed

AFFECTATION.

(Saturday Review.)

ALL epithets which commonly imply the existence of a feeling of slight approval or disapproval in the speaker's mind for the thing named are apt to be used very vaguely, and the term "affected" is no exception to this rule. Some people seem to call anything in another "affected" which they dislike, just as they term anything "nice" which they happen to like. Still even the most foggy minds probably attach some dim connotation to the term affectation, while by some few persons it is always used with a fairly distinct apprehension of its correct meaning. Hence it does not seem to be a hopeless task to attempt to define the term a little more exactly, and to find where its peculiar value as an ingredient of a well-sorted vocabulary really lies. In making this attempt we must obviously have recourse to the Socratic method of definition by an induction of various examples of the well-recognized application of the term.

Affectation is most commonly employed in reference to the details of external behaviour. To take a familiar instance, any trick of bodily gait or of manual or facial movement may be deemed affected. A man may have an affected way of bringing his forefinger to the side of his nose after the foreign manner, or a lady may have a way of seeming to relieve her trachea from some irritant by a characteristic "hm," which strikes us as being affected; or again a young girl may appear to be affected when she gives herself a certain dignity of deportment. Some people are able to keep up an affected condition of behaviour for a considerable period. Thus we know ladies who regularly assume and maintain a curiously unnatural tone of voice when entertaining their male visitors. In such a case as this it obviously requires intimate knowledge and close observation to discover the affectation. In these instances, and in many others resembling them, we call an action affected because it springs from a deliberate wish to impress another person, instead of from some unreflecting impulse or mechanical habit. With respect to polite behaviour, it may be added that we look for a certain fixed habit of courtesy in people, and do not, for example, call a lady affected who uniformly adopts a gracious manner to her guests. So that what we mean by an affectation of elegance in behaviour is the conscious endeavour to [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] easily from the fixed adoption of habit. It follows from this that affected behaviour is very frequently a conscious imitation of something foreign to the person, more especially of something a little above his reach. Children's amusing affectations always show themselves as rather too obvious attempts to don the pretty manners of their elders. Imitation passes into affectation as soon as it becomes a conscious process, and this change seems to take place very early in the child's development. Affectation in adults as well as in children owes much of its ludicrousness to a conscious imitation of the words and actions of a superior age or social rank. It is this simple type of affectation which has so often been ridiculed in fable.

Another department of human life which offers a good field for the discovery of affectation is the region of emotional expression. When, for instance, a child or an adult expresses admiration of some spectacle by a long chain of extravagant superlatives and absurd images, we call the language exaggerated and affected. The expression is felt to be out of proportion to the feeling to be expressed. Again, a person may go on urging, so to speak, the presence of a certain emotion on his hearer long after the feeling has had time to relieve itself. A lady is expressing her regret at some little inconsiderateness, and instead of making her apology in a few words, continues to reiterate her assurance of vexation, much to her companions's discomfort. Another common form of this affectation of sentiment is the habit of flowing over into feeling on every possible occasion. Some men and women seem to affect, for instance, an extraordinary degree of risibility, since the least provocative—something quite microscopic perhaps to others—sends them into long fits of explosive laughter. Then there are the young women who seem to be afflicted with a plethora aesthetic sentiment, and are for ever breaking forth into gushing rhapsodies over the scenery last visited and the works of art last inspected. Judging by the ordinary standard of human nature, we are unable to believe in these excessive effusions of sentiment. What strikes one as most significant of affectation in these sentimental persons is that they appear to be equally excited by the most powerful and the most insignificant stimulants. The very funny youth who sees a comical element in all kinds of things laughs just as uproariously and persistently at what seems the merest trifle as at something which others are able to recognize as really ludicrous. In all these instances the affectation lies in a suspected forcing of a feeling beyond its natural bounds by an act of deliberate volition. It is the doing with a conscious purpose a thing which we expect to be done instinctively by the mere force of feeling itself.

A case of affectation in sentiment which at first sight looks very different from those just specified is that of a person who does not so much seek to increase the visible dimensions of a feeling as abstain from checking a feeling within becoming bounds. Thus we are apt to call a lady affected who makes no visible effort to subdue a feeling of trepidation, or of a fastidious aversion at the sight, or even mention, of certain harmless little creatures. So, too, we call a young woman affected who apparently makes no effort to overcome her natural bashfulness in the presence of strangers. Whenever the term is carefully employed in reference to these cases, it seems to connote a positive as well as a negative element of volition. For we invariably suspect that the person would control the feeling but for a lurking wish to display as much sensibility or sentiment as possible. It is this latent intention to appear sensitive which really justifies the use of the epithet in such an instance; for, strictly speaking, we employ it incorrectly if we imply merely a moral weakness of will. And so we find that in these examples also the essence of affectation is the substitution of a conscious purpose for an instinctive process. The sentiment is deliberately nursed, so to speak, by an artificial expansion of its external expression.

It is to be observed that there seems to be a well-recognized distinction between affectation and hypocrisy in the expression of sentiment. If the hollow profession of sentiment is likely to deceive, and also to injure by misleading, we scarcely speak of it as an affectation, but apply to it some stronger term of opprobrium. Moreover, though we are accustomed to regard as affectations mere exaggerations in the expression of certain feelings, such as those we have been describing, we should some times speak of a wholly illusory profession of the same sentiment as insincere or false. If a lady is rather too voluble in the expression of her regrets, she is said to be affected; if we have reason to believe that she feels no regret at all, we rather call her hypocritical. This shows that the term affectation, as applied to feeling, implies only a slight or harmless kind of simulation—a petty species of pretence which is rather comical from its patent hollowness, as well as from the silliness and vanity of its motive, than morally reprehensible. It is also worth nothing, perhaps, that in the case of sentiment, as in that of mere external behaviour, we recognize such a thing as second nature—that is, a fixed habit of expressing a feeling on a certain occasion without any reflection at the moment. The rules of a rigid courtesy demand, for example, that we should always manifest a certain friendly interest in anything which our guest happens to be talking to us about; and so long as we do not exceed this quantity we are not likely to be accused of affectation. On the other hand, if we lay ourselves out to be specially sympathetic towards a person with whom we really have no particular interests in common, our conduct is rightly said to be affected; unless, indeed, it has some ulterior purpose besides that of simply making an impression on our guest's mind, in which case it will probably be characterized by some stronger epithet.

We may now pass to the second great region of affectation, that of literary and artistic style. When we accuse a writer of having an affected mannerism, we clearly liken him to those who show themselves affected in personal behaviour and in the profession of sentiment. The clearest case of affectation in art is where there is conscious imitation of another's manner. The usual form which this naturally takes is an attempt to array oneself in the fine plumage of more brilliant birds. The group of young aspirant poets and poetesses who uniformly follow in the wake of a leading popular poet, eagerly catching at all his peculiarities of manner, are rightly said to be affected. There is, of course, a vast deal of unconscious imitation of style in art, and it would be absurd to term every musician, for example, affected, who instinctively follows some one model of style. Where the imitation is seen to arise from a natural affinity of mind, it is not said to be affected. Not only so, even conscious imitation of style does not always amount to affectation. It is unreasonable to expect that every writer should always abstain from introducing an echo of some previous master's melody. The field of perfect originality in art is not large enough to allow us to make such a demand. If only the selection of the particular model is seen to be made with an intelligent purpose, from a conviction that the manner selected is most suitable for the object in hand, it has nothing unseemly. In short, only such imitation of another's style is affected as is consciously executed, and, moreover, springs from mere mental impotence and a silly propensity to try to appear more than one really is. The style of a writer or a painter may, however, be affected without being imitative. Just as an original eccentricity of behaviour becomes affected as soon as it is studied, so oddities of artistic manner grow into affectations when consciously cultivated for their own sake, and without any reference to their fitness or utility. Hence it is sometimes permissible to call an eccentricity of literary manner affected after it has been distinctly brought before the author's notice by adverse criticisms, though before this it may have been a wholly unconscious habit of mind. Nobody, for instance, can doubt that some of the later uncouthnesses of Mr. Carlyle and Mr. Browning are correctly styled affectations. It is absurd to suppose that a writer can be wholly unconscious of mannerisms which have frequently been thrust as it were under his very eyes; and when one sees an author persevering in such eccentricities after the criticisms with rather more energy than before, and in cases where no other eye than his own, however kindly, can discover any advantage in their employment, it seems a fairly safe inference that the writer is obstinately affected. Yet it is no less clear that it is always more or less hazardous to predicate this quality of any man's style. For, after all, a man may bring himself to believe that his favourite mannerism is not only useful but essential to his art. In speaking, then, of artistic style as affected, we assume that the selection of all details of style should be a half-unconscious process guided only by the exigencies of the subject in hand. This idea is clearly indicated in the common expression, "naturalness of style." A literary style is natural when it springs from the author's individual nature, and is directed exclusively to the best expression of the idea of the moment. It is artificial and affected when it is made a distinct object of pursuit for its own sake, whether it be the original product of the person who uses it or consciously borrowed from another. So that, in this class of cases also, affectation connotes the presence of consciousness and deliberate volition with respect to [illegible] thing which ought, so to speak, to take care of itself by means of an instinctive or mechanical process.

In the affectations of art as well as in those of social life we may see the distinction between a comparatively harmless and a culpably insincere profession. Thus with respect to artistic imitation we draw a sharp line between affectation, or the adoption of another's style, and plagiarism, or the adoption of another's ideas. The latter term conveys a grave accusation of intellectual dishonesty, while the former is only in a very slight degree condemnatory. This difference is probably explained by the consideration that the borrowing of ideas is never, like the borrowing of style, to be excused on the ground of the limitation of the individual mind, for nobody has any business to write who has no ideas of his own to convey; also that the filching of an author's ideas is much more likely to impose on readers, and far more difficult to detect, than the adoption of an element of his style which lies patent, diffused, so to speak, over the whole surface of his writings.

We conclude, therefore, that the term affected has only a very slight amount of ethical force. In some cases it does no doubt imply the presence of some amount of falsification or simulation, but this is not of a serious character calling for stern disapprobation. On the other hand, people certainly do very often mean to express their strong dislike by this word, and we may reasonably infer that, as employed by the more refined and discerning, it strikes, so to speak, at a certain quality of deformity in the behaviour or action so described. In other words, an affectation is something which offends our aesthetic sentiment. This inference is fully borne out by a consideration of the essential qualities of affected actions. We have seen that they are such as possess a certain unnaturalness, being the result of conscious study and voluntary endeavour, instead of the spontaneous outflow of native or acquired disposition. The aesthetic charm of a good deal of human action resides in its unconsciousness. A man whose every action was directed by deliberate purpose and reflection would be intensely wearisome to the aesthetic eye, which loves before all other things in human character and conduct spontaneity and ease. There is, too, in all affected conduct a further repulsiveness which is connected with a recognition of illusion and pretence. Contradiction is always unsightly, and the deliberate simulation of a natural quality strikes us as an aesthetic dissonance. At the same time there are many examples of affectation which do not so much displease our sense of fitness and harmony as awaken our feeling for the ludicrous. This holds good especially of all the attempts of people to robe themselves in the unsuitable manners of their superiors. Of course this interpretation applies only to the term as employed with a certain degree of precision by thoughtful persons. Unfortunately, however, these are very few, and the greater number of people who use the term do so in the most slovenly manner. It [illegible] [illegible] that these same people are utterly careless of making sure that the persons they thus vaguely characterise have the quality attributed to them. It will be seen from what we have said that it is often a matter of great delicacy of insight to decide whether a particular ingredient of a man's behaviour or an oddity of style is really an affectation.

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AIR-TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most usefull for Travellers	24 26 28 31	26 0 28 0 35 0 40 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	36	50
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	24 29 30	35 0 40 0 45 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made a strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 8 11 8 13 8
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 0 2 12
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being moveable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		19 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		22 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

FOR THE HILLS.

WALKER & Co. have just landed a splendid consignment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of SILK TASSOS, CHAMBERTINS, RHEA FIBRE CLOTH, BAPTISTE and GRASS CLOTH.

These goods are all of a very fine and light texture and have been especially selected to suit the Indian climate.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOE WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expen[illegible] earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secr[illegible]

27, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained t[illegible] and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Pap[illegible] each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Do[illegible] and Subscriptions on behalf of the Institution:—

Lieut-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, In[illegible]
Lieut Col. H. S. Cochrane V. C., 7th Fusiliers, Comm[illegible] Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo. Burm[illegible]
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., Dharwar, India,
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa India.
Captain L. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhunda[illegible] Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam, Ordnance Depart, Poonah
Col. O. Wilkinson, 2nd Beng Cav, Segowlie, Chu[illegible] India.
Major E. M. Norie, Assistant Quartermaster General India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOR[illegible]
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GE[illegible]

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfoun[illegible] frequently made, "that the composition of CH[illegible] is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by [illegible] BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so nam[illegible] it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first [illegible] day. The method and secret of the preparation [illegible] published. It is obvious, therefore, that anythi[illegible] name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CH[illegible] spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. [illegible] COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the In[illegible] DYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND [illegible]

This invaluable remedy produces quie[illegible] pain, calms the system, restores the dera[illegible] mulates healthy action of the secretion[illegible] creating any of those unpleasant result[illegible] opium. Old and young may take it at all ho[illegible] requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its m[illegible] and wonderful cures, while medical men extol i[illegible] tensively, using it in great quantities in the foll[illegible] Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, [illegible] matism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, [illegible]

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIO[illegible]

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to t[illegible] Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received [illegible] to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Ch[illegible] CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospita[illegible] bay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Ne[illegible] Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restorat[illegible] health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other rem[illegible] had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) t[illegible] in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COL[illegible] BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient [illegible] covered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouse, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. [illegible] Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £294,046 BEING 49·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £180,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,248,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF RESERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10-8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEES OF BOMBAY LIFE FUND
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,857,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,140,353.

A Reversionary Bonus of 1½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,358

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; [illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£1,858,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 [illegible]	22 0
25	41 6	33 13	21 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	[illegible]	39 8	[illegible] 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND CALCUTTA 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 4 William IV, Ca[illegible]
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£500,000.
INVESTED CAPITAL [illegible]
Rs. 1,[illegible]